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MONDAY, JULY 4, 1988 ZI AL QADAH 20, 1408 AH 28 PAGES 150 FILS

Reagan regrets incident: all passengers presumed killed

US shoots down Iranian plane with 298 on board

MANAMA, July 3. (Agencies): US President Reagan admitted today that American military forces shot down an Iranian airliner with 298 people on board over the Gulf today.

The admission came about 12 hours after Iran announced that an Iran Air plane crashed into the Gulf after being blasted by two surface-to-air missiles from an American warship.

All the passengers were presumed killed after the plane "exploded in the sky," the official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said.

Reagan said the shooting was "unintentional and occurred during a proper defensive action" as US warships confronted Iranian gunboats in the Strait of Hormuz.

said 110 had been recovered. Iran declared tomorrow, July 4, a public day of mourning.

"I am saddened to report that it appears that in a proper defensive action by the USS Vincennes this morning in the Gulf, an Iranian airliner was shot down over the Strait of Hormuz," Reagan said.

"This is a terrible human tragedy," he said. "Our sympathy and condolences go out to the passengers, crew and their families."

"The Defence Department will conduct a full investigation, the statement said. "We deeply regret any loss of life."

"The only US interest in the Gulf is peace and this reinforces the need to achieve that goal with all possible speed," the President said.

In Washington, Adm. William Crowe, head of the joint Chiefs of Staff said, "It is our judgment, based on the information currently available, that local commanders had sufficient reason to believe their units were in jeopardy and they fired in self-defence."

were not changed its course," Crowe said. The Vincennes believed the aircraft to be an F-14 warplane since there had been a number of the fighter jets sighted in the area over the past few days.

Patrol

Shipping radio monitors reported picking up a conversation between two British warships on patrol in the area in which it was mentioned that the Airbus was "shot down by an F-14."

The monitors could not elaborate. The Iranian Air Force is the only one in the region to fly the US-built F-14 interceptors.

The US aircraft carrier Forrestal, which operates in the Arabian Sea in support of US naval forces in the Gulf, carries F-14s.

But a Navy spokesman, Lt. Cmdr Brad Goforth, said none of them was in the air at the time of the crash.

"The aircraft was declared hostile at 10:51am," Crowe said.

adding that three minutes later Vincennes fired two standard surface-to-air missiles, hitting the aircraft.

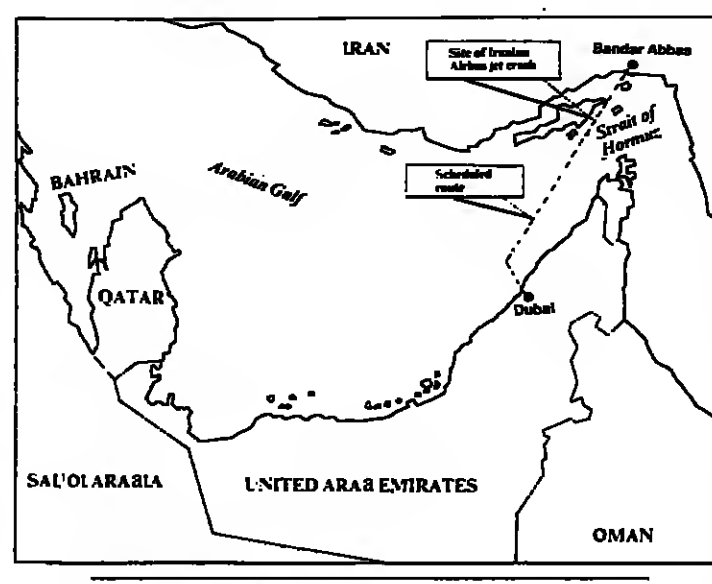
The US Defence Department said in a statement that a helicopter from the USS Vincennes was shot at by an Iranian small craft in the Strait.

"The Vincennes and the Frigate USS Montgomery returned fire with five-inch guns. Our reports indicate two small Iranian boats were sunk and one damaged."

As a result of the incident, a State Department official said cables had been sent to embassies worldwide "suggesting they take precautions."

The official, who requested anonymity, said the messages did not constitute a security alert. "It's just a cable advising them of the situation," he said.

IRNA said: "Eyewitnesses on Hangam Island and Iranian military forces in the Gulf all clearly saw the passenger plane



Kuwait blames lax security at Bangkok airport for hijack

KUWAIT said yesterday lax security at Bangkok airport was to blame for the hijacking of one of its airliners in April, in which two Kuwaiti passengers were killed.

"The deterioration in the state of security at Bangkok airport was the direct and principal cause that led to the incident," Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashed Al Rashed told reporters after the Council of Ministers reviewed a report on the hijacking.

Pro-Iranian militants armed with pistols and hand grenades seized the Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 on April 5 on a flight from Bangkok to Kuwait and demanded the release of 17 Arab radicals held for sabotage in Kuwait jails.

measures taken by Kuwait Airways and the Interior Ministry.

After discussing the report, the cabinet formed a committee to rectify the shortcomings. Rashed said. The committee will include the Foreign, Islamic Affairs, Housing, Information and Justice ministers, he said. The committee will be headed by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad.

"The report clarified that the incident did not take place because of lack of financial resources or approved supplies," Rashed said.

Unable

Though the committee had been unable to determine how the hijackers managed to smuggle their arms into the plane, there is no doubt that lax security measures in Bangkok airport facilitated the hijacking.

Bangkok airport officials, who are believed to have received the report said at the time of the hijacking that they were sure the weapons were not taken on board the plane from Bangkok.

Some reports speculated that additional weapons were taken inside the plane in Mashhad the first stop of the hijacked plane.

Demands

They killed two hostages to press demands for fuel during a four-day stop at Lamaca airport. From Cyprus the plane flew to Algiers, where the hijackers freed the last of their hostages on April 20 in exchange for their own freedom.

The report also identified shortcomings in security

Denmark thanks US American warship foils Iranian raid on tanker

COPENHAGEN, July 3. (Reuters): Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter thanked the United States today after a US frigate went to the aid of a Danish supertanker under Iranian attack in the Gulf.

The frigate Montgomery, which aided the 337,700-tonne Karama Maersk yesterday after a grenade assault by three gunboats off Dubai, was the first US warship to fire in defence of a neutral tanker attacked by Iran in the Gulf.

"It causes deep concern that shipping in international waters in the Gulf continues to be drawn into conflict," Schluter said.

Appreciation

"I wish to express the government's appreciation for the support which the American Navy was able to give the Danish ship."

The prime minister said the US help prevented loss of life and damage to the ship.

The government has also filed a diplomatic protest to Iran over the attack.

The Knox-class frigate Elmer Montgomery fired a warning shot towards one of the three Iranian gunboats which had been attacking the Karama Maersk 35 miles off Dubai last night, a US Defence Department spokesman said today.

The gunboat fled after the shot was fired, he added. The other two had already broken off the attack.

The Iranian gunboats had missed the supertanker with all five rocket-propelled grenades fired in two attacks 90 minutes apart.

Response

The warship arrived as the gunboats were still circling the tanker in response to a Mayday distress call put out by the Danish vessel following the first attack.

The incident was the first direct clash between the American and Iranian Navies since they fought a naval battle on April 18 in which six Iranian ships were sunk or damaged.

The Americans said at the end of April they would defend all neutral merchant vessels not serving Iraqi or Iranian ports in the Gulf.

The Karama Maersk, the first ship attacked by Iran since June 14, later sailed out of the Gulf under US Navy escort with a cargo of Saudi Arabian oil for the United States.

Shipping sources said the attack was in retaliation for raids by Iraqi warplanes at the weekend on two tankers in the northern Gulf carrying Iranian oil.

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INSIDE

28-page issue today

A 12-page (9-20) supplement on the US

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- امریکہ نے ایرانی سفارت پر بمبار کیا
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- کویت میں دہشت گردی کے خلاف ترقیاتی پروگرام
- شیخ صباح بنداؤ بیچ گئے
- کویت پاکستان، یوسفیات اور اسلحات

WEATHER

DUST will rise gradually and temperature remains below normal with moderate to fresh north-westerly wind.

State of sea: moderate to rough

High water: 4.00 am, 2.00 pm

Low water: 9.00 am, 11.00 pm

Sunrise: 4.53 am

Sunset: 6.51 pm

Maximum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 45°C (113°F)

Admadi: 43°C (109°F)

Falaka: 42°C (108°F)

Minimum temperature recorded: Kuwait: 26°C (79°F)

Admadi: 30°C (86°F)

Falaka: 31°C (88°F)

Maximum humidity recorded: Kuwait: 26 percent

Admadi: 22 percent

Falaka: 38 percent

Maximum humidity expected: Kuwait: 24 percent

Admadi: 30 percent

Falaka: 30 percent

Incident

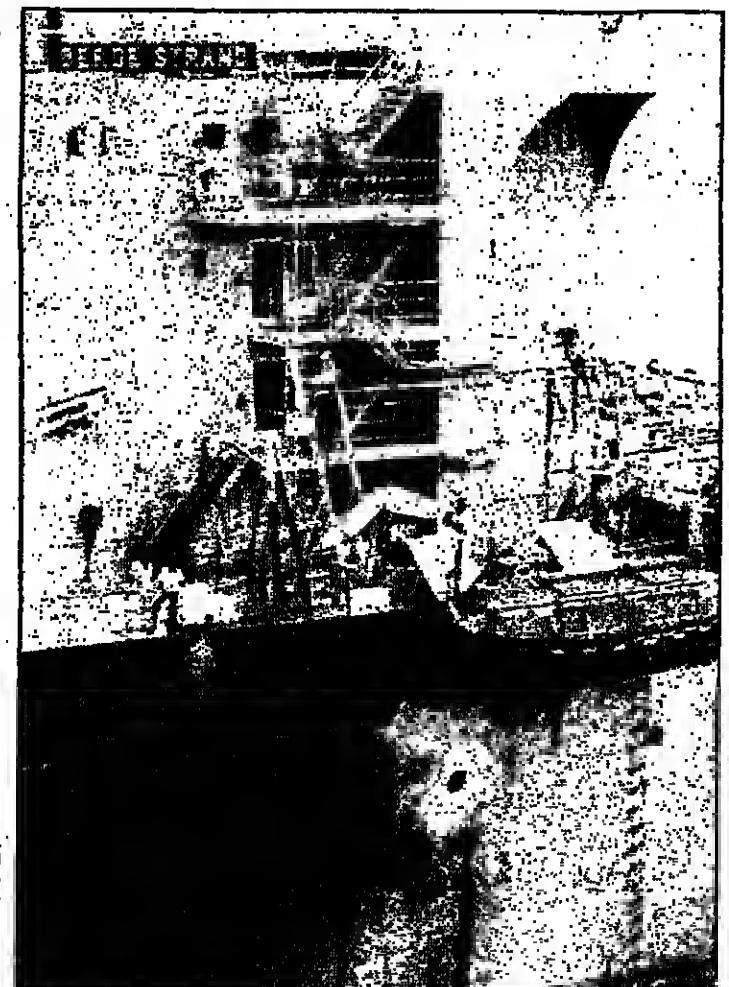
In describing the events surrounding the incident, Crowe said a helicopter from the Vincennes was fired upon by one of several Iranian gunboats at 10:10am local time.

Crowe said the Vincennes identified the Iranian gunboats and "closed in to engage. The Iranian gunboats turned toward Vincennes at high speed and were engaged at 10:42."

The admiral said that while the Vincennes was engaging the gunboats, it detected an aircraft over Iran at about 10:47 am. He said the aircraft headed toward the Vincennes, which "immediately began assessing this new threat."

The suspect aircraft was outside the prescribed commercial air corridor, Crowe said. "More importantly, the aircraft headed directly for Vincennes on a constant bearing at high speed."

"A warning was sent on both military and civilian distress frequencies, beginning at 10:49am," he said. "This procedure was repeated several times but the aircraft neither answered nor changed its course."



The Norwegian tanker Berge Strand which was attacked by Iranian gunboats. (Reuters wirephoto)

Norwegian ship hit

DUBAI, July 3. (Reuters): Iranian gunboats attacked and set on fire a Norwegian tanker in the southern Gulf today after clashes between US and Iranian forces in the Strait of Hormuz, shipping sources said.

They said at least two gunboats fired rocket-propelled grenades at the 55,361-tonne tanker Berge Strand about 10 miles off the coast of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates at about 2:45 pm (1045 GMT).

There were no casualties and the blaze was quickly put out, the sources said.

The gunboats attacked the Berge Strand hours after Tehran reported that an Iranian airliner carrying 298 people had been shot down over the Gulf by the US Navy.

The Berge Strand, a liquid petroleum gas carrier, was bound in ballast for Ras Tanurah port in Saudi Arabia when attacked today, the shipping sources said.

It had five holes in its tanks but proceeded without assistance.

Groups will be trained to combat terrorism Plans to protect offices

THE government has decided to guard public and private offices, which employ more than 50 people, against terrorist attacks.

Lt. Colonel Mullaq Minawer, director of training of Civil Defence, said training will be imparted to security groups to combat terrorism. The groups will comprise staff of the offices to be guarded. Each group will consist of at least five members, who will be screened by the Interior Ministry's security committee prior to training.

An increasing number of volunteers have been registering their names for training courses

in civil defence, he said.

Minawer said that about 4,700 persons registered their names as volunteers in Civil Defence including holders of Ph.D degrees, physicians, pharmacists and others.

Graduation

He added, that the authority is continuing the process of registration and added that a study to register expatriate volunteers will be made after the graduation of the first batch of Kuwaiti volunteers.

The director disclosed that the construction of training centres

Bomb hurts children

KARACHI, July 3. (Reuters): At least 12 children playing on a Karachi garbage dump were injured when a crude homemade bomb exploded, police said.

They said one child picked up a metal object and was playing with it when it exploded. Four of those wounded by the blast night blast were in serious condition, doctors said.

Play postponed

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3. (AP): Rain, an old friend that had stayed away for the most part, paid a most unwelcome visit to Wimbledon today, forcing abandonment of the men's championship match after just five games.

Sale of F-18s will contribute to Kuwait's security: Howell

THE US Ambassador to Kuwait, W. Nathaniel Howell yesterday reiterated that America will maintain its naval forces in the Gulf as long as necessary to meet the threat to freedom of navigation.

He added: "When the (Iran-Iraq) conflict ends and the threat to navigation no longer exists, nothing will make us happier to reduce the naval elements we have in the Gulf to levels more in line with the naval presence we have maintained in the Gulf for more than 40 years."

In an interview the Ambassador also said the sale of advanced F-18 aircraft by the United States to Kuwait will contribute

to Kuwait's security and the stability of the region.

Speaking on the re-registration of 11 Kuwaiti vessels in US, Howell told Kuwait News Agency that these vessels are entitled to and receive the same kind of protection extended by US Navy to any other American-flag ship.

The naval protection of the Kuwaiti ships re-registered as US-flag vessels has been a success, Howell said.

Howell added that under procedures worked out during the first months of the operation, Kuwaiti Navy is responsible for the protection of the ships when they enter or transit Kuwait's

territorial waters.

Replying to a question on congressional opposition to the Reagan administration's intention to sell advanced F-18 aircraft to Kuwait and the damage this is causing to US-Arab relations, he emphasized that "the Kuwaiti request is a logical and defensible one on all counts."

Stability

"The decision reflects Kuwait's judgement of the foreseeable threat and what it needs for defensive purposes, and the US administration has agreed with that analysis," the Secretary of State Shultz told the Congress earlier this month, "the

ambassador said.

"We have a request from a friendly nation that has demonstrated defensive needs. The sale will, therefore, contribute to Kuwait's security and the stability of the region and, therefore, it has the strong support of the US administration," he said.

He added that though there is no complete co-ordination among US naval forces and those of other Western powers in the Gulf, Washington welcomes the contribution of the other Western navies in the waterway.

Responding to a query on Washington's seriousness about meeting the Iranian threat to

freedom of navigation in the Gulf, Howell stressed that the US did not seek a confrontation with Iran or any other state.

"The US naval role, which has been paralleled by intensive diplomatic efforts to end this destructive war, has been clear, measured and consistent. We have no interest in widening the conflict but in ending it. It is important to us to keep the sea lanes open to help our friends in this region resist intimidation or being dragged into a conflict against their will," the American envoy said.

He denied any shift in the US



Howell

DAY BY DAY

RESTAURANTS in Kuwait are permitted to open till midnight only.

This decision was issued as a temporary measure due to security reasons. However, it appears, concerned officials have forgotten about reverting it.

I really cannot visualise any reason why the decision should continue, thus, turning Kuwait into a dead city at the stroke of midnight. Obviously, we are not living under a state of emergency which would prevent people from eating in restaurants past midnight.

Such a restrictive decision could be accepted for a couple of days, but to continue enforcing it for months and years is unacceptable and we call for abolishing it with immediate effect.

Zahed Matar

(Continued on Page 4)

INTERNATIONAL

Rugby stadium blast shocks whites

Car bomb kills two in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 3, (Reuters): A government minister has blamed black nationalist guerrillas for a car-bomb blast that killed two people and injured 39 near Johannesburg's Ellis Park rugby stadium, top sporting shrine for white South Africans.

The explosion as rugby fans left the stadium after a match on Saturday struck at a national symbol for whitesports fans' way of life in this nation torn by racial tension.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok blamed the blast on the outlawed black African National Congress (ANC), fighting white minority rule. He said the ANC was attacking the defenceless of all races with reckless disregard for decent norms.

39 injured

"The South African police will leave no stone unturned to find the murderers and to ensure the safety of our people," Vlok told reporters.

Eyewitnesses reported incidents of shocked whites insulting or hitting blacks near the stadium.

Late police and hospital figures showed two white men died in the blast and the 39

injured included one critical case and two seriously ill.

The bomb detonated in a side-street by Ellis Park, a centre for the favourite sport of the white Afrikaners, minutes after a match between the local Transvaal provincial rugby side and the Orange Free State.

Fans said they were shocked in the same way as if a deadly attack had been made at New York's Yankee Stadium during the baseball world series; or at London's Wembley Stadium after a major soccer match.

Condemnation
"See what your... ANC has done," one white man yelled at passing blacks near the stadium. Police restrained a group of whites who attacked a solitary black pedestrian, thinking he was the culprit, onlookers reported.

The blast was so powerful it overturned cars and cut off electricity to surrounding houses. Police could not at first determine the race and sex of one dead victim.

Schoolboys belonging to a touring Namibian rugby side were boarding their bus directly across the road when the car bomb blew up. Four were hurt and only escaped serious injury

because they were on the far side of their vehicle.

After a grim roll-call of victims' names were read out on state-run television's evening news, the announcer broke with normal practice and asked viewers to join him in condemning the bombing.

Saturday's blast brings the total of people killed in bomb attacks this year to at least 21, including twins born prematurely last month to a coloured (mixed race) woman caught by a blast at a central Johannesburg amusement arcade.

Most of those injured at Ellis Park were white males, but blacks were also wounded in the attack and many others have been hurt or killed in at least 25 other bombings this year.

Raid

On Thursday a man blew himself up while planting a bomb by the Johannesburg art gallery. Hours earlier, a Soviet-made limpet mine blew up in a fast-food restaurant in the capital, Pretoria, injuring 18 people.

Police say the bombs are part of a campaign by the ANC, the exiled organisation which is the main black guerrilla group fighting white domination.

Meanwhile, a daring commando raid to spring white South African prisoners accused of being spies and saboteurs was abruptly aborted on Thursday.

Official sources in Harare said the commandos called off the operation at the last minute near the Chikurubi maximum security prison on the edge of Harare where five white prisoners were being brought back from a court appearance in town. They were unable to say why the raid was aborted.

South Africa's two major Sunday newspapers, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Star, carried similar reports, quoting "well-informed sources."

The Zimbabwean government has refused to comment on the raid in which a stolen Zimbabwe Air Force helicopter was believed to have been used by the raiders, the sources said.

There was no immediate comment from the South African defence force.

The sources said after the raid was abandoned, the helicopter was flown by its Zimbabwean Air Force pilot to a rural airstrip, where he and the commandos flew south toward South Africa in a light aircraft.

'Smallest' copy of Holy Quran found in Poland

WARSAW, July 3, (KUNA): The smallest copy of the Holy Quran has been found in Poland, the size of which is over three centimetres in length and two centimetres in width.

Polish Interpress agency reported that it is hard to believe that such a small space can accommodate any inscriptions at all. And yet this is possible, a testimonial of it being one of the world's smallest editions of the Holy Quran.

The agency added it was believed until now that the smallest copy of the Holy Quran is owned by a citizen of the United Arab Emirates. This at least what the popular afternoon paper Kurier Polski maintained.

Two days after this information was carried by the daily, a reader from Warsaw called the editors saying her miniature copy of the Quran is of almost identical dimensions. Is it then possible that the smallest copy of the Quran is in Poland?

Surprise

"It is a talisman for me," said the reader, Krystyna Sroga, holding the miniature of the sacred book. "I found it on the road from Berlin to Kostrzyn, when I was still a small girl. Back in 1943, my mother and I were returning from a forced labour camp in Berlin. Somewhere along the route I came across this tiny thing. Ever since it has been with me. There was a clasp here and a magnifying glass which simply came off with the run of time."

Despite its complex history, the booklet in tortoise-shell casing is almost intact. When and where was it printed? Who lost it on the road to Berlin more than 43 years ago?

An outstanding Polish specialist in Arabic studies, Professor Jozef Bielawski, the translator of the 1986 edition of the Holy Quran was asked to help in examining Ms Sroga's copy.

"I have seen similar copies," said the Professor leaning through the pages. "The 10 initial pages are missing. As for its date of publication, this copy is about 100 years old. According to Hija (Islamic year) it is now early 15th century and the miniature probably dates back to 1304, which in that calendar means early 14th century. Perhaps this copy was lost by a Muslim for whom it was an amulet."

Uranium survey

AMMAN, July 3, (KUNA): Jordan today indicated the high possibility of the presence of uranium in the country's southern part and pointed out to two potentially rich areas following survey of a 500 square-kilometre-area.

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Injured people lie on the pavement and stunned bystanders look on as rescue workers begin helping victims of a car bomb that exploded in Johannesburg's rugby stadium. (Reuters wirephoto)

Amnesty plans human rights music tour

LONDON, July 3, (AP): Amnesty International said today that five singers, including US rock star Bruce Springsteen and folksinger Tracy Chapman, have volunteered to perform in up to 20 concerts around the world to mark the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

British rock singers Sting and Peter Gabriel and Youssou N'Dour from the African nation of Senegal also will participate in the six-week "human rights now" tour which begins at London's Wembley Stadium on Sept. 2.

The tour will wrap up in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Oct. 15, said Franca Scituo, chairman of Amnesty International's international executive committee.

"We hope to mobilise thousands of new activists for our human rights campaign," Ms. Scituo said.

The human rights organisation said the tour include concerts in Philadelphia on Sept. 19 and in Los Angeles on Sept. 21. Other concerts will be held in Paris, Toronto, Montreal, Torino, Italy; San Jose, Costa Rica; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Mendoza, Argentina.

Security tightened in Amsterdam

UK Queen to visit Netherlands

AMSTERDAM, July 3, (AP): Britain's royal couple is scheduled to arrive in the Netherlands tomorrow for a visit expected to combine historic pageantry with some of the tightest security ever seen in this country.

The visit by Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip will cap celebrations in both nations of the 300th anniversary of the "Glorious Revolution," which put Dutch Prince William III on the British throne.

Although that event is widely regarded as the beginning of democracy in Britain, Protestant King William became a much more controversial figure in Northern Ireland, where he is a symbol of sectarian divisions lasting to this day.

Those conflicts spilled onto Dutch soil last May, when the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA) killed three British

Interpol asked to probe toxic waste

BEIRUT, July 3, (AP): Lebanon has asked the international police agency, Interpol, to trace a Christian Lebanese businessman who arranged the importation of 2,400 tons of Italian toxic waste to Lebanon, a police spokesman said today.

The authorities want Arman Nassar, currently out of the country, to identify the owner of the Italian company Elly Wax, who provided the toxic material, said the spokesman, who cannot be named under standing regulations.

Bob Nassar and the Italian will be summoned to Lebanon for interrogation, the spokesman added.

Beirut's Ad-Diya daily said that six Christian Lebanese businessmen detained by the police have admitted involvement in importing the dangerous toxic wastes from Italy.

Garbage

The newspaper, published in East Beirut, attributed the report to unidentified sources involved in investigating the dumping of the toxic waste in Lebanon's Christian enclave last month.

Ad-Diya said 1,600 barrels of

the deadly waste had been burned at a garbage dump at East Beirut's Karantina district and the ash dumped in the sea.

It added that another 1,600 barrels containing plastic-like waste were used by a businessman in East Beirut to make automobile spare parts. The paper did not specify how the waste was utilised for this purpose.

Ahmed Hamza, an Egyptian World Health Organisation expert, examined the Karantina garbage dump on Saturday and gathered ash, seawater and fish samples for examination, Ad-Diya reported.

Samples

It added that the samples will be sent to WHO laboratories in Geneva on Tuesday for detailed analysis and that final results were expected in 10 days.

Locally conducted tests carried out last week showed that Lebanon's coastal water were clear of radioactivity or other contamination from the Italian waste, officials said.

But the Health Ministry said it was sending further samples abroad for analysis to determine "whether future risks are involved."

US shoots down Iranian plane with 298 on board

(Continued from Page 1)

hit by two surface-to-air missiles fired by the American warships. The casualty toll of 298, reported by Iran, would make it the sixth worst commercial air crash in history.

The aircraft was Iran Air 655, a regular 150-mile (240 kilometre) hop between Bandar Abbas and Dubai. The Gulf air corridor is one of the world's busiest, a circumstance that has continued despite the hazards of flying over the waterway, where Iraq and Iran have been at war for nearly eight years.

After some initial confusion about where the jetliner reportedly crashed, Iran said it was about 35 miles (59 km) southeast of Bandar Abbas where it had just taken off some 15 minutes earlier, at (0545 GMT).

IRNA said the radio contact was lost seven minutes after take-off and the plane vanished from the radar a few minutes after that.

The news agency said Iranian Navy frogmen found pieces of wreckage on the seabed "showing that the plane had been hit by a missile."

Comparisons

The incident today evoked comparisons to the Sept. 1, 1983, downing by Soviet fighters of Korean Air Lines flight 007 en route from Seoul, South Korea, to New York, which killed all 269 people aboard.

The United States strongly condemned the Soviet Union for callous disregard for human life while the Soviet Union claimed the Boeing 747, some 100 miles (160 km) off-course, was on a spy mission.

Elsewhere in the Gulf war fighting today, Iraq claimed that it had captured seven more mountain peaks along the northern front, the last peaks held by the Iranians in the area, according to the official Iraqi News Agency. Iraq did not comment on the downing of the Iranian jet.

Libya seeking Chinese missiles

LONDON, July 3, (AP): Libya is seeking to buy Chinese-built missiles capable of hitting Israel, the Sunday Times reported.

A story attributed to unidentified Western diplomats and defence analysts said Libyan Leader Col. Moammar Khaddafi has been negotiating for the East Wind 3A intermediate-range missile which China has sold to Saudi Arabia. The US designation for the weapon is CSS-2.

The British reference work "Jane's Weapon Systems," says the CSS-2's range is estimated at between 2,500 and 3,000 km (1,550 and 1,860 miles), enabling it to hit Tel Aviv and cities in southern Europe if fired from Libya.

Sedki to visit Iraq

BAGHDAD, July 3, (AP): Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki is due here on Tuesday for talks on the Gulf war and bilateral relations, an Egyptian embassy spokesman said today.

The diplomat, who asked not to be named, said Sedki will lead the Egyptian side to a meeting of the "higher joint committee for economic, scientific and cultural co-operation," due to meet here July 5-7.

Israeli nurses go on strike

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, July 3, (AP): About 3,000 nurses walked off the job today and took a "collective vacation" to protest a government health plan they say will increase the burden on already under-staffed hospitals.

Also today, 900 Red Cross workers shut down services after failing to receive June paychecks, and physicians who have been staging short-term strikes for several months closed out-patient clinics and performed only emergency surgery.

The doctors also oppose the government proposal, which calls for shortening the waiting list for operations by introducing a second daily surgery shift. The plan calls for doing 15,000 operations in the next nine months.

Ilana Cohen, head of the nurses' union, said the government should first substantially increase the number of public hospital nurses, now about 12,000.

"It's inconceivable that they should talk about a second shift when the nurses can hardly cope with the first shift," she said.

"What will happen after the surgery - will the 15,000 people be sent home? Who will take care of the patients?"

She said groups of 3,000 nurses will rotate taking two-week "vacations."



● French biologist Jacques Beaveniste, 55, seen in his laboratory at the French Institute of Health and Medical Research. He led a team of researchers following a discovery showing that a molecule, diluted until it no longer exists, can behave as it was still there, and that the diluted liquid retains the molecule's memory. (Reuters wirephoto)

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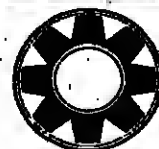
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A motorcyclist in Hanoi looks at a large billboard depicting a Vietnamese sailor and proclaiming that the 'Spratly Islands should remain stable.' The disputed island group southeast of Vietnam is claimed by Vietnam, China and Philippines. (Reuters wirephoto)

ASEAN to call for urgent action on Vietnam refugees

BANGKOK, July 3. (Reuters): South-East Asian foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok are expected to highlight the need for urgent international action to cope with the exodus of "boat people" from Vietnam, diplomats said today.

Ministers from the six-member Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) will press for an international conference to consider measures to deal with the continuing flow of refugees, the sources said.

They are likely to propose a new approach to dealing with the problem, including endorsement of repatriation of those Vietnamese considered not to be political refugees, and the relocation of all refugees from the region in an island camp.

ASEAN officials said the ministers from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, would issue a joint statement at the end of their first day of formal talks.

tomorrow about the refugee problem.

ASEAN countries have begun closing their doors to the boat people 13 years after the end of the Vietnam war.

The flow of "boat people" tapered off from a high of 202,000 in 1979 when Vietnam invaded neighbouring Kampuchea to a low of 19,500 in 1986. It increased sharply again last year to 28,000 and has shown no sign of diminishing in the first half of 1988, according to figures from the UN High Commission for Refugees.

ASEAN ministers will discuss the issue with the grouping's so-called dialogue partners — the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the European Economic Community — later in the week.

The ministers will also provide new impetus towards a Kampuchean settlement this week, backing Indonesian plans for informal talks with the warring factions and considering a framework for peace.

Jayewardene fears another murder attempt

COLOMBO, July 3. (Reuters): Sri Lankan President J. R. Jayewardene said a suspected Marxist who tried to kill him last August had admitted guilt and would like to try again.

"The young man who tried to kill me, the Prime Minister and other government parliamentarians, has admitted to the crime. He has said he would do it again if given the chance," Jayewardene said.

He was speaking at a book-launching ceremony yesterday.

Jayewardene was unhurt in the grenade attack on a meeting of his ruling party in Parliament. A district minister and a clerk were killed and several ministers injured.

Police said Ajith Kumara, arrested last April in central province, had confessed to lobbing two grenades at the President and other parliamentarians. Kumara, 28, is in police custody but has not been charged.

Police believe he is a prominent member of the People's Liberation Front, a group of Sinhalese Marxists opposed to last July's Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord.

The front, operating from the south, has killed a string of politicians and others supporting the accord.

Ghising promises to halt Gurkha violence

DARJEELING, July 3. (Reuters): Militant Gurkha leader Subhash Ghising promised a halt to violence in the lush tea-growing Darjeeling hills of north-east India to facilitate talks on demands for an autonomous Gurkha state.

Both Ghising and officials of the communist West Bengal government which rules the region expressed pessimism whether agreement could be reached to halt a two-year campaign that has cost over 350 lives and damaged the economy.

Police reported militant attacks on government and police offices and a failed attempt to rob a bank.

Ghising returned to Darjeeling yesterday from peace talks in New Delhi with West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu, still refusing to compromise on the demand of his Gurkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) for a Gurkha state.

Offer

"We will ensure that there is no violence, but this does not mean we have given up our demand for Gurkhaland," he said today.

West Bengal has refused to consider a separate Gurkha state but previously offered a semi-autonomous hill council. Officials said that in New Delhi

Ghising accepted in principle Basu's offer of an autonomous council policed by West Bengal.

Ghising said: "The hill council will be the first step towards a state. We will never give up asking for Gurkhaland because that is where our future lies."

He said Basu, unlike in previous talks which came close to a peace agreement, had agreed to include the word Gurkhaland in the hill council's title.

Optimism

"But we are not terribly optimistic. Last time the talks broke down within a step of agreement," Ghising said.

The West Bengal officials, who asked not to be identified, said they doubted whether Ghising could convince his followers to accept the New Delhi deal.

"After harping on a state for two years, destroying the fragile hill economy and killing 350 people, it will be very difficult to convince the common man who expects a state," one said.

A GNLF source said Ghising, fearing public humiliation if he campaigned for the New Delhi agreement, would distribute leaflets explaining his position.

US plans to develop artificial heart

NEW YORK, July 3. (UPI): The US federal government, reversing an earlier decision, has decided to continue a \$23 million plan to develop a new, electrically-powered artificial heart, the New York Times reported today.

Dr James Wyngaarden, director of the National Institutes of Health, told the newspaper that, "we just thought it would be prudent to reinstate the programme."

Currently, artificial devices require bulky external power sources to drive a mechanical pump by compressed air inside the body. The "hearts" have caused infections and blood clots in patients.

The Times said that all five patients who received the most commonly used mechanical heart, the Jarvik 7, designed by Dr Robert Jarvik, have died within two years.

In May, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, a division of NIH, announced it would concentrate on developing a partial artificial heart, instead of a total artificial device. The partial device would help one ventricle of a diseased heart pump blood.

Position

This week, however, top officials within the federal agency, decided to reinstate the programme, the Times said.

One key official, who did not want to be identified, told the Times that the agency had no choice but to reverse its position after Sen. Edward Kennedy, and Sen. Orrin Hatch, threatened to introduce legislation that would block new programmes at the NIH until all long-term commitments to previous programmes, including the artificial heart plan, had been largely honoured.

Kennedy is chairman of the Senate committee on labour and human resources, which oversees NIH financing, and Hatch is the ranking Republican on the panel.

Both senators, the Times reported, have contractors in their states that are receiving money under the programme for the development of an artificial heart.

Dr. Mona Safarty, a health policy analyst for Kennedy's committee, said that Kennedy agreed with an advisory committee made up of experts that the artificial heart had long-term promise and that the \$3.6 million required in the next fiscal year was attainable.

Bomb scare delays flight

CAIRO, July 3. (AP): A TWA jetliner bound for New York returned to Cairo international airport after taking off today because a telephone caller claimed there was a bomb on board, an airport official said.

The official said the Trans World Airlines Tri-Star returned to the air 5 1/2 hours late, after the plane was evacuated and its passengers and their luggage searched. No bomb was found.

He said someone called minutes after the plane took off for Paris en route to New York. The anonymous caller said there was a bomb on the plane and hung up.

The official said 156 passengers of various nationalities were aboard the plane.

He said one passenger, a five-month pregnant American wife of an Egyptian, refused to return to the plane. The woman, identified as Susan Sayed Gaber, was so upset by the incident that she postponed her travel plans, the official said.

Priest shot dead in Mindanao

MANILA, July 3. (Reuters): Church groups urged Philippine President Corason Aquino today to disband vigilante squads after the killing of a priest and three human rights lawyers in the past two weeks.

Unidentified men shot dead a Roman Catholic priest and a woman companion on Friday as they rode in a pedicab in Butuan on southern Mindanao Island, the military said.

The killers dragged the bodies of Father Mario Estorba and the woman out of the pedicab and fled on it.

Lawlessness

The church lay group Krus (Cross) blamed the killings on vigilante squads and called on Aquino to disband them.

"The Aquino administration will always be culpable as long as it continues to support the vigilantes," it said.

The association of major religious superiors in the Philip-

ippines, a group of priests and nuns, said: "We cannot but sense that (the killings) ... stem from the apparent growth of lawlessness in our society."

On Saturday, two men on a motorcycle shot dead human rights lawyer Emmanuel Mendoza as he stopped his car at traffic lights near the presidential palace in Manila.

He was the third human rights lawyer killed in two weeks and the fifth in eight months. There have been no arrests.

On Thursday, gunmen wounded leftist academic Nemesio Prudente and killed three of his bodyguards.

On the day Mendoza was shot, policemen and vigilantes attended the funeral of a police officer killed by communist hit-men last week.

"Down with communists" and "hang them," the mourners shouted, burning an effigy of a rebel.

The Philippine Daily Inquirer

Saleh seeks to establish political consensus

N. Yemen prepares for polls

SANAA, July 3. (Reuters): More than a million people are expected to vote in North Yemen's first general election on Tuesday.

They will be electing 128 candidates for the country's 159-seat Majlis-e-Shoora (parliament) which will have the power to legislate, ratify treaties and elect the president.

"It looks as if it will be a keenly contested affair," commented one Western diplomat based in Sanaa.

Coalitions

Candidates — mostly merchants, tribal leaders and intellectuals — have put up posters throughout North Yemen's towns and villages, and distributed pamphlets door-to-door to solicit popular support.

Analysts said the election was part of President Ali Abdullah Saleh's attempt to establish political consensus by implementing what local media call Islamic democracy.

There are no political parties in North Yemen, but two coalitions, one conservative and the other nationalist, have emerged to compete across 128 electoral districts.

They appear to differ on what form democracy should take in the future parliament.

Unification

The Islamic coalition has said it wants the impoverished state of nine million governed by Islamic law and custom. Islam should also be the guiding force in foreign affairs.

By contrast, the republican coalition has urged the re-election of President Saleh. It wants a revolutionary, republican government dedicated to modernisation and the protection of individual rights.

It has also called for a continuation of non-alignment in foreign affairs.

Both coalitions say their candidates seek the unification of

North and South Yemen, but the Islamic grouping wants this implemented on the basis of Islamic principles.

Unification between the devoutly religious North and Marxist-ruled Aden is a contentious issue in the Arabian peninsula, not least for Saudi Arabia, which borders both states and provides substantial aid to the two states.

Saleh, 46, an Army colonel, has the power to appoint 31 people to the new parliament.

Travel

He has been careful to stand back from the election campaign, urging citizens to vote for nationalists owing allegiance to God, country and the 1952 revolution.

Saleh signed an agreement with South Yemen on May 4, defusing tension over a disputed border area and reaffirming both states' commitment to unification.

Last Friday, travel restrictions were eased, allowing Yemenis to cross the North-South border freely.

The President, who was elected in 1978, has warned voters against what he calls "enemies of the revolution."

Diplomats said there were small groups of communists, Nasserites and other leftists active in North Yemen, but they were unlikely to have much impact on the Tuesday poll.

More significant, they said, was the Muslim Brotherhood, which had its own newspaper as well as adherents in some mosques.

"The brethren are considered by some to be Saudi Arabia's unofficial party in the North," said one foreign observer.

"They are very wary of Aden's brand of socialism."

Election results are expected on Tuesday night.

Move to attract satellite customers

China develops new rocket

BEIJING, July 3. (AP): China says it has added a new, more powerful rocket to its successful Long March series with which it hopes to snare more foreign satellite customers.

The new Long March 4 has a propelling power of 300 tons and the capability of putting a 2.5-ton payload into orbit, the official Xinhua news agency said today.

Aeronautics officials hope the new rocket will help attract more foreign customers for China's nearly 3-year-old satellite launch service, which despite cut-rate prices has only one customer under contract.

Distance

China has launched 22 of its own satellites in the past 18 years using the Long March 1, 2 and 3 rockets.

Most recently, the Long March 3 sent a communications satellite into orbit that China said would double domestic

communications capacity.

The Long March 3, introduced in April 1984, can lift up to 1.4 tons into long-distance orbit and up to 3 tons in low-altitude orbit.

The Xinhua report quoted Chen Shouchun, chief engineer of the Great Wall Industrial Corp., China's launch company, as saying the No. 3 rocket uses advanced low-temperature technology applied in only a few other countries.

Inquiries

He did not give any details about the new Long March 4.

Xinhua said last November scientists had modified the Long March 3 to nearly double its launch capabilities. It was not clear if that modified version was the same as the Long March 4.

China announced its international launch service in October 1985, hoping to take advantage of the halt in the US

space shuttle and European launching programmes caused by accidents.

The Great Wall Industrial Corp. has reported numerous inquiries from potential foreign customers, but only one — Sweden Space Co. — has signed a formal contract. A pending agreement with Brazil applies only to research co-operation.

China agreed in December to launch a scientific and telecommunications satellite for Sweden using the Long March 2. No firm date has been set.

Last month, China signed a tentative agreement with a consortium of three Chinese, British and Hong Kong companies to launch a communications satellite to serve Asia.

Similar non-binding launch agreements with two US companies, Teresal Inc. and Pan American Pacific Corp., subsequently fell through.

13 injured in Taiwan earthquake

TAIPEI, July 3. (AP): A strong earthquake shook northern Taiwan today, triggering rock-falls at three mountainous sight-seeing spots that injured 13 people, police said.

Police said all the injured were hit by falling rocks at three waterfall attractions in suburban Taipei.

They said the quake, measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale, triggered avalanches of rocks in an area covering 1,000 square metres.

The injured were taken to a hospital, where one was reported in a serious condition, police said, adding the others sustained only minor injuries.

All those injured were Taiwanese, police said.

The central weather bureau placed the epicenter of the quake, which was recorded early this morning in Sanchi, a coastal village about 15 kilometres north of Taipei.

The tremor was felt in the capital, where residents reported their houses shook violently, the bureau said.

The Richter scale is a gauge of the energy released by an earthquake, as measured by the ground motion recorded on a seismograph. An earthquake of magnitude 5.0 can cause serious damage in a populated area, while one of magnitude 6.0 can cause severe damage.

Japan to assist Southeast Asia

SINGAPORE, July 3. (AP): Japan's defence chief says his nation is willing to boost its investment and trade in Southeast Asia to buttress stability in the event the US scales back its military presence there, a Japanese official said.

Tsutomu Kawara, director general of Japan's Defense Agency, made the statement during a meeting Saturday with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Defence Minister Goh Chok Tong, the official said.

He said Kawara stressed Japan was willing to provide economic assistance to strengthen the stability of Southeast Asia after the two Singapore leaders expressed concern that

the US presence in the region might decline or become diluted for economic reasons.

"Japan can contribute (to stability in Asia) through economic means, thereby alleviating the United States presence here," the official said.

Kawara said Japan can provide the assistance to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations through increased investment and trade.

Last December, Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita unveiled a \$2 billion aid package for ASEAN nations, designed mainly to stimulate private investment in the region.

New Zealand premier hospitalised

WELLINGTON, July 3. (AP): New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange was admitted to a hospital last night complaining of chest pains, his office said today.

Doctors at Green Lane Hospital in Auckland removed a lesion from Lange's coronary artery Saturday and later described his condition as comfortable, meaning he appeared to be out of danger, said his spokesman Mike Wicksteed.

"The prime minister is expected to remain in hospital for several days and return to work in one or two weeks with no limitations imposed on his activities," Wicksteed said.

A hospital spokesman, who declined to be identified, said Lange had not suffered a heart attack and had no evidence of heart damage during his latest examination.

Lange, 45, who has been diagnosed as suffering from angina, experienced the chest pains Saturday following a heavy bout of influenza last week, said spokesman Mike Wicksteed.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer cut short a world trip, during which he was to visit the Soviet Union, and returned home at Lange's request.

Palmer flew into Auckland from Sydney this afternoon and went directly to the hospital to visit Lange.

Flights delayed

LONDON, July 3. (Reuters): West European airports were clogged with hot, sweaty holidaymakers at the weekend waiting to get onto their flights, most of them delayed for several hours because of congestion at Mediterranean sun centres.

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KUWAIT ... GULF

Efforts to end Palestinian camps war

Kuwait launches initiative

KUWAIT'S Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed said yesterday Kuwait was undertaking an initiative to end the bloody fighting between rival Palestinian factions in the refugee camps of Beirut.

"This emanates from our pan-Arab responsibility to do our utmost to hold the fighting," he said in a departure statement before leaving for a tour of Iraq.

Syria and Jordan, reported the official Kuwait News Agency. He also told the agency that he was carrying messages to the leaders of the three countries from HH the Amir, who is also current chairman of the 46-nation Islamic Conference Organisation.

He said the messages to King Hussein of Jordan and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq deal with bilateral relations and the

"special relationship" binding the ruler of Kuwait with the two. The message to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad dealt with "developments in Lebanon and Palestinian events," he added.

Later in Baghdad, Sheikh Sabah delivered the Amir's message from HH the Amir of Kuwait to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Sheikh Saad's talks in Washington to cover a wide range of issues

WASHINGTON, July 3. (KUNA) When Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah arrives here on July 10, it will be the first official working visit by such a high-level Kuwaiti official in 20 years.

When the late Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, visited Washington in November, 1968, he met with the then American President Lyndon Johnson and also with the President-elect Richard Nixon. Sheikh Saad will meet with President Reagan at the White House on July 12 during his five-day visit. He will also meet Vice-President George Bush, the Republican presidential candidate, who many believe has a good chance of being the next American President.

A meeting with the Democratic candidate, Michael Dukakis, is a possibility but no date has been fixed yet because of the campaign schedule.

Sheikh Saad's talks are expected to cover a wide range of issues in his meetings with President Reagan, Vice-President Bush, Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci, congressional leaders, and others. These include bilateral relations, the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian problem and the peace process.

When he arrives here next Sunday, Sheikh Saad will find that Kuwait is held in high esteem by the United States government, its top officials, and the American public in general in addition to the American business community.

The measures that were taken by Kuwait to secure the freedom and safety of international navigation, Kuwait's desire to purchase arms from the United States, its firm stand against terrorism, its role as a mediator in both regional and international conflicts, and its balanced policies are among the factors that have gained much respect for Kuwait in the United States in recent years.

A State Department official, in an interview with KUNA, summed up the impression of many Americans about Kuwait by saying "our relationship with Kuwait is stable despite occasional hiccups. Its policy is consistent. There are no fluctuations in Kuwaiti policies."

"They know what they want and we know what to expect. We respect Kuwait's positive neutrality and non-aligned position. Kuwaitis are sharp businessmen and tough bargainers. Kuwait has definitely played a moderating role within OPEC and also in the international marketplace."

The amalgamation of Kuwait capital and American technology has brought benefits to both countries," says one American businessman with interests in Kuwait.

He adds, "petrodollars are being recycled back into the American economy. Because of the interdependence of the market, stability is useful to both."

American exports to Kuwait have included aircraft, autos, parts and equipment, trucks, trailers, refrigeration equipment, construction machinery and equipment in addition to consumer goods. The US has also been a key participant in Kuwait's mushrooming petrochemical industry.

There is strong co-operation between the two countries in many fields, including education, science, medicine, and others, especially in the field of human resources.

Politically, despite the occasional hiccups, relations between Kuwait and the United States have been close, warm, and stable. They are not any different from Kuwait's relations with the other superpower, the

Soviet Union. This stems from Kuwait's traditional strong belief in the principle of non-alignment, which was practically applied when Kuwait became the first Gulf country to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in addition to those with the US.

From the Kuwaiti point of view, the re-flagging operation was from the beginning considered a purely commercial transaction and stemmed from Kuwait being targeted by Iran with the obvious aim of halting Kuwaiti oil exports and crippling its economy.

The Kuwaiti request went to all five permanent members of the Security Council. The Soviets, for example, agreed to lease three commercial tankers while the US accepted to re-register 11 tankers.

A year and a half later, however, it is obvious the re-flagging, and escort operations have been a major multilateral success story. They have clearly deterred Iran, secured Kuwaiti oil exports, guaranteed the West a continued supply of oil and petroleum products, and have involved a large number of countries in guaranteeing the freedom of navigation in international waters.

In addition, the operation's side benefits have included the forging of an international consensus in the adoption of Security Council resolution 598 — calling for an end to the Iran-Iraq war — while at the same time introducing the element of international diplomatic pressure on Iran.

One American expert on the Gulf commented, "without this ingenious Kuwaiti request for re-flagging, none of these developments would have taken place. Whether intentional or not, the Kuwaiti move has triggered a chain reaction that is bound eventually to bring the Iran-Iraq war nearer to a solution."

Campaign to clean beaches begins

THE Environment Protection Council began its third campaign to protect and clean beaches.

The council organised the opening ceremony at Salam Beach. The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Health and member of the council Dr Nael Al Naquib was deputised by the minister of public health in his capacity as chairman of the council to patronise the ceremony.

Al Naquib praised the state's efforts in implementing various projects intended to serve citizens and expatriates in Kuwait. He disclosed that the state spends vast sums on installations and utilities at beaches, including, supporting social activities in these locations. He called on all people to co-operate with officials in the upkeep and preservation of these utilities and beaches.



Dr Nael Al Naquib distributing prizes.

Kuwaiti envoy meets Abu Ghazala

CAIRO, July 3. (KUNA) Egyptian Deputy Premier and Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala received here today Kuwaiti Ambassador to Egypt Abdel Razzak Al Kandari.

The Kuwaiti diplomat told KUNA the meeting is part of Kuwaiti efforts aimed at promoting relations between the two countries.

Al Kandari quoted Abu Ghazala as lauding bilateral relations, particularly Kuwaiti-Egyptian co-ordination in military affairs.

Iraqi delegation

ACTING Undersecretary at the Ministry of Communications, Salman Al Roumi, yesterday received an Iraqi delegation who is currently visiting the country to discuss a number of joint issues with officials at Kuwait's Commerce and Industry ministry.

Land transportation between Kuwait and Iraq and phases of developing it, were discussed during the meeting that was attended by officials at the communications ministry.

The Iraqi delegation comprises commerce and industry undersecretary and senior ministry officials.

Evaluating Gulf executives

A RANKING civil service official yesterday said that Kuwait will select 26 successful executives to become part of a special research group to evaluate Gulf executives.

Dr Nasser Al Sane, assistant undersecretary at the Civil Service Commission for administrative reform affairs added that the executive must have accomplished many feats related to professional adaptation at his corporation, his ability of economic operation and increasing production, in the light of the rationalisation.

Al Sane, who recently returned from Athens where he signed an agreement to conduct a study on GCC executives, told KUNA that 125 Gulf executives will be chosen for the group which will include various fields of the economy such as oil, banking, investment and transportation.

The Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science has chosen Dr Al Sane as member of the work team to conduct a study on GCC executives, in which London University and a European administrative consultation firm take part.

While welcoming candidates from any corporation, he said

that July 15 will be the last day for accepting applications.

He noted that after the choice is made, a specialised committee will interview the candidate executive to get acquainted with the kind of distinguished work he does, stressing that all applications will be treated with the utmost confidentiality and names will not be mentioned in the final report to be out by December.

Small car manufactured

A SMALL car manufactured by a Saudi Arabian citizen was driven by his son from the eastern area in Saudi Arabia to Bahrain.

Sadeq Yahya Othman the developer said that he gathered used spare parts for the car which consisted of an electrical generator that operates with gasoline and some other used parts.

He commented that the objective of making the car was to benefit from used spare parts by utilising them in different light industries. He disclosed that he is now planning on making an amphibious car which should be ready this year.

Nouri opens teachers' society branch in Jahra



Al Nouri unveiling a plaque dedicated to HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister who funded the costs of the new building.

SENIOR educational authorities have reaffirmed the government's deep concern to ensure the well-being of teachers and advancement of the educational process.

The Minister of Education Anwar Abdullah Al Nouri in his opening speech yesterday at the inauguration ceremony of the new branch of the Kuwaiti Teachers Society in Jahra said that the increasing numbers of knowledge-seekers in various establishments in Kuwait and the regular training of teachers and expansion of their society reflected the sincere support extended by the government to teachers and the teaching profession.

He added that the construction of the society's new branch office was in response to the

increasing professional requirements of the teachers and as part of the continuous efforts by the government to further develop the role of teachers in society.

Omar Al Ghairi, the society chairman, also delivering a speech, said the opening of the new building indicated the vital role of teachers in society. The new building would serve as a meeting ground for wider exchange of expertise and experience among teachers he added.

The head of the new branch Ashwi Al Shimmari expressed deep gratitude to HH the Amir for supporting the teaching profession in the country and thanked HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister for patronising the inauguration ceremony.

Failaka residents feel neglected by ministries

FAILAKA residents have accused the ministries of neglecting Failaka by not providing it with many of the essential services.

A local daily interviewed a number of Failaka residents who hoped for more effective government participation in providing the area with better utilities and ensuring a greener environment.

Mohamad Burhai said previous petitions to several government authorities drew no response. Many patients from Failaka are transferred to Kuwait for treatment due to lack of medical expertise on the island. This causes considerable inconvenience to patients due to the travel involved. He said, Failaka clinic has two internal physicians who diagnose all illnesses. The ministry, he believed should provide better services and a full complement of medical staff.

For women in labour, travell-

ing by sea to Kuwait would cause several problems — especially when the weather was bad. He disclosed that the island's clinic is equipped with a single room — which has not been used so far. Moreover, specialists are available only once a week.

Idris Al Faraj said there is only one youth centre. No swimming pool has been built, though, this was promised, children have no entertainment places and games are expensive. Youths are forbidden from entering Failaka park and families have to pay admission fees.

The Failaka public garden which was built ten years ago, is still empty of greenery and has become a home for stray animals he said. Idris said all these combined with other problems such as spending a whole day in Kuwait to process passport formalities, forced many Failaka residents to leave for Kuwait he said.

Role of computers in educational research lauded

YOUSEF Al Enizi, the head of the Educational Research Unit at the Ministry of Education's computer centre, has said that the establishment of the unit came as a result of the regular development of the educational process. He said that computers played a major role in educational research as a valuable source of information in various statistical fields, which included tests, questionnaires, reporting and the development of educational programmes.

He added that the unit had conducted studies on the use of computers for pedagogical purposes, including the teaching of English as a second language and had developed training programmes for teachers to qualify them for the use of computers for teaching at intermediate stages. Furthermore, he said that the unit had participated in the holding of symposia at the National Computer and Microfilm Centre and in Britain on the use of computers in education.

Al Enizi reported that the unit was currently developing a programming manual for secondary education students using BASIC computer language and a similar manual for students at intermediate level in LOGO and had finished implementing two projects, one concerned with electronic filing systems and the other with the input and retrieval of data, as part of an integrated computer programme.

He commented on the importance of co-operative efforts being exerted between his ministry and the Ministry of Planning to achieve problem solving in the area of health planning.

Also speaking at the seminar, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Planning said that the seminar will offer theoretical basis of planning and methods of preparing the health plan including discussing problems of planning within Kuwait.

THE Undersecretary of the Ministry of Public Health Dr Nael Al Naquib opened a seminar on the health plan at which he stressed on the importance of planning as a means to achieve the aims.

He commented on the importance of co-operative efforts being exerted between his ministry and the Ministry of Planning to achieve problem solving in the area of health planning.

Sheikh Saad's gift to Science Club

HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah allocated KD15,000 to be distributed to outstanding participants of the three training courses organised by the Science Club.

A statement issued by the club said the members and employees were very much impressed by this kind gesture of Sheikh Saad and highly valued his patronage. The club is keen to hold the prize distribution on an annual basis it added.

Administrative system reorganised

AUTHORITATIVE sources said that the administrative system at Kuwait's Ministry of Social Affairs is being reorganised.

A local daily quoted an official of the ministry as saying that the reorganisation will facilitate the completion of any transaction within half an hour at the utmost. The new system envisages completion of each transaction by one single employee.

He disclosed that the new system is in keeping with the recommendations adopted by the higher committee for administrative reforms and will come into effect as of October 1. These transactions would relate to all issues of work permits.

The official said, that similar developments will be witnessed by all the state's ministries within the forthcoming two years. The streamlining of work procedures are in accordance with HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister's directives he added.

He concluded by saying that the committee empowered to study, implement and follow up the citizen service, recently held a meeting with the Minister of Social Affairs and Labour Sheikh Nasser Mohammed Al Ahmed. The suggestions made by the committee were recommended to be discussed with the ministry's undersecretary.

Honorary doctorate for Oman university official

SHEIKH Amor Bin Ali Bin Amir Al Mahboobi is to be awarded an honorary doctorate of the University of Bradford.

Sheikh Amor was the first Vice-Chancellor of Sultan Qaboos University in the Sultanate of Oman. He is currently adviser to the university. Previously, he held several key government posts including undersecretary in the Ministry of Information and undersecretary in the Ministry of Education.

Sheikh Amor's contribution to educational developments in Oman are substantial. He was the secretary-general of the project to build the first university in Oman and is presently its vice-chancellor.

Flight cancelled

AIR INDIA has cancelled its flight No. AI 303/302 from Kuwait to India on Tuesday, July 5, according to a press release issued by the AI office in Kuwait.

The flight has been cancelled due to "commercial reasons," it said.

AI flights 384 of Wednesday, July 6 and 816 of Thursday, July 7 may also be cancelled, the press release said. Passengers booked on these flights have been asked to contact their travel agents or the AI India office in Kuwait.

131,105 pilgrims arrive

THE Saudi News Agency reported that a total of 131,105 pilgrims from different countries have so far arrived in Saudi Arabia — 118,993 arrived by air, 9,274 by sea, and 2,828 by overland.

Traffic department still issuing driving test permits

AUTHORITATIVE sources at the General Traffic Department have disclosed that the department is taking driving tests of physicians, engineers and teachers, including some other categories stipulated by law.

Colonel Yacoub Al Umar, the director of the car driving teaching department at the General Traffic Administration said that about 4,000 persons take the driving test every month in all driving centres of the country and more fall the test than pass. This he attributed to the low standard of driving instructions at private schools which are not in keeping with the standards of the department.

He added, that restrictions on issuing licences of driving tests

KUWAIT PRESS DIGEST

Raging camps war

A KUWAITI newspaper yesterday expressed deep regret over the raging war in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon between two rival Palestinian factions, affirming that the inter-Palestinian battles could only weaken a seven-month-old uprising in the occupied territories.

Al Rai Al Aam newspaper said, in a front-page editorial, that the Palestinian uprising has left a positive impression worldwide, while battles among brothers in Shatila and Bourj El Barajneh camps could easily erase this image.

The paper noted that the Palestinian cause is aimed at one target, namely the liberation of the occupied lands, but now it is subject to personal desires, turning brother against brother.

It lashed out at those who believe that they could ingest international differences between Arab regimes or the Palestinian groups and come out of this game "safe and sound," recalling in this regard former Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba who called on Palestinians to accept the partitioning resolution of 1947 and as a present example, Bassam Abu Sharif who welcomed direct talks with Israel.

"The (Palestinian) cause has become a mere game of statements for international and local consumption, or just fireworks practised by amateurs in Shatila and Bourj El Barajneh camps," the paper commented further on Abu Sharif's statements.

Life in Jahra labourers' town

A LOCAL newspaper recently interviewed the residents of the new labourers' town near the governorate of Jahra to find out about the conditions in which they live and the services made available to them by their sponsoring companies.

A metal worker, Khalaf Kamal from Egypt, said that he had worked in Kuwait since 1981 and had been living in the labourers' town for two years. He shares a room with four mates and there is only one kitchen for everybody in the building. He said that the town had no clinics in the vicinity, which meant travelling all the way to Jahra city for medical attention and that there were no recreational

facilities for the residents.

Another labourer, Mohammad Marzouk, said that despite an appeal to the municipality, the area was infested with insects and rodents.

A professional worker mentioned the lack of company-supplied transport, which forced workers to wait for hours in the scorching sun for KPTC buses, and complained about frequent water cuts in the town.

A Sudanese worker likened the town to an open prison with multinational inmates and said stray dogs were all over the place, which posed the threat of rabies to the community.

All the workers voiced general complaints about the lack of essential services and felt that in view of the fact that the population is almost 30,000, the relevant authorities should accord due attention to the situation and make every effort to put an end to these problems.

GCC team meets on ozone layer

RIYADH, July 3. (KUNA) The work team assigned by the GCC to study Vienna agreement and addendum on protection of ozone layer began meetings here on Sunday.

Sources at the secretariat general of the Gulf Co-operation Council said the two-day meeting will approve recommendations toward the joining of GCC states to the Vienna agreement, whether as a group or individual states.

The meeting demonstrates GCC states' keenness on safety of man and environment against dangers and pollution, said the sources.

Message from Sudan

JEDDAH, July 3. (KUNA) King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia today received a message from Sudanese Premier Sadek El Mahdi.

The message was delivered by Sudanese Defence Minister Abdel Wahid Khalil who arrived here last Friday.

There was no official word on its content.

Sale of F-18s will contribute to Kuwait's security: Howell

(Continued from Page 1)

position towards the Gulf war and emphasized the need for a peaceful settlement of this dangerous and destructive war.

"We were in the lead in the drafting and adoption of UN Security Council resolution 598, which enjoyed the unanimous support of the council."

He recalled that US officials have pressed for months not only at the UN but in numerous bilateral contacts, most recently at the Moscow summit, for additional measures to enforce resolution 598, but the efforts did not bear fruit.

Replying to another question on the current improvement in relations between Iran and some European countries, the ambassador hinted this might have been for arms purchases by the Iranian regime.

Howell said his country's relations with Kuwait are very good, across a wide range of shared concerns and objectives topped by safeguarding security and

stability of the Gulf region. "Certainly, our common concern about the security and stability of the Gulf region and the urgent necessity to end the tragic conflict between Iran and Iraq has generated enhanced consultation and co-operation over the last year or more," the envoy said.

Commenting on the forthcoming visit to Washington by HH the Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah, he said the trip would be highly significant under any circumstances.

"But, given both the conflicts and issues in the region today and the substantial degree of co-operation achieved between the two governments in attempting to resolve them, the visit is extremely important as an opportunity for an exchange of views at the highest levels. That is why President Reagan extended the invitation and that is why, I believe, Sheikh Saad accepted it."

ARAB TIMES

Thought for today

THE true art of memory is the art of attention — Samuel Johnson, English writer (1709-1784).

Bangladesh floods bring uncertainty

By Farid Hossain

NOAPARA, Bangladesh, (AP): Pale and tired, Anwara Begum was lying on a mat while her two small sons hovered around the little makeshift stove at the flood relief centre.

"Mummy, we are hungry. Give us food," cried one of the naked boys.

Their father, 45-year-old Sanu Miah, stood by helplessly, tears welling in his eyes and running down his wrinkled cheeks.

"We have had very little to eat since floods destroyed my house," he said. "The children are in especially terrible condition."

Anwara had fashioned a primitive stove from an empty powdered milk can in the refugee centre for flood victims at the Syed Saiduddin High School. Her children, aged about six and eight, were so hungry that she hadn't take time to grind her grains of wheat into flour.

Miah, clad in a torn sarong, was among 500 people who sought shelter at the school after monsoon-swollen rivers surged through villages and fields around Noapara, little more than a railway stop on the train line from Dhaka to Sylhet, the commercial centre of Dhaka's tea-growing district, 200 kilometres (125 miles) away.

Official and unofficial estimates say about 10 million people — about 10 per cent of Bangladesh's population of 105 million — have been stranded or displaced this year by floods. Every year, Bangladesh's landscape is shredded by hundreds of rivers that surge over their banks when the monsoon rains come. In the past week at least 39 people have died, about half of them in the Sylhet area. Last year, floods were worse — 1,200 people died throughout Bangladesh.

In Noapara, about 150 kilometres (95 miles) northeast of Dhaka, the Syed Saiduddin School has suspended classes to offer shelter to people whose homes were washed away or damaged by the floods.

A few blocks away, the railroad bridge was swept away on Sunday, making Noapara the last stop for travellers from Dhaka trying to reach Sylhet, a few kilometres (miles) away.

Roads throughout Sylhet and the surrounding districts of Sunamganj and Moulvibazar in the far northeastern corner of Bangladesh were also washed out or still under water.

Hires

Miah, who owns no land and hires himself out as an unskilled labourer from day to day, doesn't know what he will do next. He hasn't decided whether to try to rebuild his house in Rasulpur village, 11 kilometres (7 miles) east of Noapara, or to seek a new life elsewhere.

He said the flash floods arrived with a loud bang and swirled waist-high through his mud-and-straw house. Thousands of mud and straw houses disappeared in the flood, according to the refugees.

Miah's neighbour, 55-year-old Muzaffar Ali, has decided to return home and try to make a new life for himself, his frail, 40-year-old wife and their three sons and two daughters.

But he asked, a vacant look on his face: "What shall I eat and what shall I gather for my children?"

"I have no land to till, even."

Rise

Still, the people around Noapara appear to have been luckier than their countrymen in lower-lying areas. Rivers continue to rise in flatter areas of the interior of the Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.

Press reports in Dhaka say at least 800,000 people have been stranded by flooding in the Sunamganj district alone.

The floods, coupled with communication and transportation links that are erratic even in dry weather, hamper relief efforts.

In Noapara, some private citizens and organisations have tried to provide relief, according to Mohammad Ali, a shopkeeper at the train station. No local government officials could be located for comment on the situation when a reporter from Dhaka visited Noapara.

connections undermined it," he said.

However, the Democratic Movement is still Brazil's largest party, with 229 of 487 seats in the House of Representatives and 39 of 72 Senate seats. But continuing desertions diminish its supremacy.

Victim

The party seems to be a victim of its own success.

"The Democratic Movement is an ocean liner, and there's a mutiny on board," admitted Rep. Ulysses Guimarães, the party's president and speaker of Brazil's house, at a recent party meeting.

The Democratic Movement began in 1966 as the only legal opposition allowed by the military. Its influence was small, but the party became a symbol of resistance to the repressive government.

In 1984, the party drew millions of people into the streets with a campaign for direct presidential elections. The campaign failed, but the generals agreed to accept a moderate civilian candidate from the party, Tancredino Neves, to run in an electoral college election.

Neves won but died before taking office. Vice-President Sarney, a former leader of the military government party who had been imposed on the ticket by the armed forces, became president.

Freeze

Sarney, technically a member of the Democratic Movement but not a true believer, was forced to share power with party leaders. Guimarães became virtually a prime minister and was consulted by politicians on all major decisions — often before Sarney.

In 1986, the government declared a 10-month price freeze to halt triple-digit inflation, and the Democratic Movement reaped the benefits of the plan's initial popularity. In elections that year, the party won in a landslide.

Lebanon entering sensitive and dangerous summer

By E.A. Wayne

WASHINGTON: Lebanon is entering a particularly sensitive and dangerous political summer.

"Paranoia is running rampant about imagined deals to divide up Lebanon's political pie and choose the next president... This is a fevered atmosphere," says a United States specialist on Lebanon.

A new president is to be elected by Lebanon's parliament before the end of summer. But tensions in the civil-war-torn country are reaching a new crescendo within and between the major factions as they manoeuvre for position.

"People are nervous. They are very worried about what the US, Syria, Iran and Israel are doing," says a senior Lebanese official. "The next two months will be critical."

"The key is to make the republic endure," the official adds. "If there are no elections, no president elected, the country could completely disintegrate."

War

The entry of Syrian troops and Lebanese police into Beirut's southern suburb's recently has eased some of the immediate tension created by fighting among rival Shiite groups. But it has not altered the basic political equation nor definitively dealt with the problem of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, US and Lebanese officials say.

Thirteen years of civil war have left Lebanon in a state that the US specialist on Lebanon likened to medieval France — feuding warlords, powerful out-

side forces trying to influence the situation, and a weak central authority struggling to survive. The potential for further trouble this summer is very high, US and Lebanese sources say.

"There will be no president without Syrian acceptance and Christian blessing," says a well-placed Lebanese Christian. "That's why we need to get the two sides to talk... The US can help by continuing to shuttle between Damascus and Beirut to help us find a common denominator (among presidential candidates)."

Why should the US stick even one little finger into all of this?

"If Lebanon goes ballistic, it spills out into the rest of the region potential flash point between Syria and Israel (and) a base for Iran to strike out (through its clients)."

Conflict

"A lot of times we'd like to just fence it off, contain the problem, but it can't be done," says another US official.

The spillover from Lebanon pushes that country onto Washington's agenda. Iran's Lebanese allies, Hezbollah, continue to hold nine US hostages. Hezbollah uses its Lebanese bases to launch terrorist attacks and hijackings, often to promote Iranian revolutionary goals.

Palestinian armed groups operate out of the Lebanese chaos against Israel and other targets. Another spillover is burgeoning drug production and trafficking. The suffering among Lebanon's population continues to grow, with more than 125,000



President Amin Gemayel

killed, more than 200,000 wounded, and up to a quarter of a million fleeing the country since the civil war began in 1975.

Topping this is the danger that anarchy in Lebanon will draw Israel and Syria into direct conflict. Twice recently Israeli troops and those of its Lebanese clients have moved out of their buffer zone in south Lebanon to strike at Hezbollah guerrillas and PLO forces, with whom Hezbollah co-operates.

The Israelis were sending a clear message to Syria and others that they will not tolerate cross-border guerrilla raids into Israel, US officials say. In the first of those incursions in April, however, Israeli troops came very close to some of the almost 40,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon, sending off alarms in Washington. US encourages dialogue.

For all these reasons, the US continues to try to play a constructive role in a situation which one US diplomat likens to "a jar full of tarantulas."

Since late last summer, the US has been encouraging dialogue on constitutional reform and reconciliation between Syria and the Muslim communities on the one hand and the Christian community on the other. In early May, the US presented both sides with a reworked version of their ideas and is waiting for responses.

The pre-election atmosphere may not be conducive to further progress on constitutional reform, say Lebanese officials. But US mediation has helped to build a consensus on the type of reform that will give the Sunni and Shiite communities in Lebanon relatively more political power and the Maronite Christians less, says Talcott Seelye, former US Ambassador to Syria.

The US can now help get a dialogue going before the current President's term expires in September so Lebanon's parliament can select a successor, says Ambassador Seelye.

"The key is if we can hold an election or not, rather than who is elected," a senior Lebanese official says. The new president will probably be someone whom "nobody is against," he says, but the question is how to get there.

The desire for US help is matched, however, by a disdain for outside interference and a fear that outside powers (the US, Israel, Syria, and Iran) will make decisions for the Lebanese. Lebanese politicians tend to believe that the selection of most of their recent presidents has been negotiated in advance between the United States and the

dominant regional power, be it Israel in 1982 or Syria today, explains Roger Eddie, one of the stream of Lebanese presidential hopefuls coming to Washington in search of a US nod.

"The danger is that the Syrians will select the candidate and the US will just smooth out his election," says Eddie.

In Lebanon the rumour is widespread that Syrian pressure on Hezbollah is part of a larger deal with the US and current Christian President Amin Gemayel to eliminate the extremes in Lebanese politics — the pro-Iranian fundamentalists and the conservative Lebanese Forces, says Assad Abu Khalil, a Lebanon specialist at Georgetown University.

US officials strenuously deny any meddling of that type. "There is and there will be no US candidate," says a well-placed official. "There are no US political deals or quick fixes," says another, nor is there anything approaching the kind of specificity these rumours suggest about US-Syrian talks. They do say, however, that the US is willing to offer its good offices as long as wanted.

Unwilling

There's not much the US can offer... Lebanon aside from its diplomacy, says Ambassador Seelye. The US has a broad "community of interests" with Syria in creating a stable balance in Lebanon, he says. And there is a general desire among the Lebanese people for peace. The problem is to translate these into

a situation in which Syria is willing to disengage from Lebanon and the Lebanese can coexist with themselves and Syria — when the US has few carrots or sticks to offer.

US and Lebanese-Christian observers suspect Syria still wants to be the kingmaker in Lebanon and is unwilling to let the Lebanese sit down alone to try to work out a solution, unless it can get something else it needs.

Syria is in desperate need of economic aid. Syrian hesitancy to break with Iran and to move forcefully against Hezbollah is directly related to the several billion dollars in oil and cash Iran has given Syria, say US and Lebanese sources.

But US economic aid for Syria is politically impossible, given Syria's hard line on Israel. The US also can not offer the return by Israel of the Golan Heights, which Syria desires, as a reward for co-operation. Nor can the US offer the prospect of an end to Israeli incursions into southern Lebanon, which Syria also wants, until the Lebanese government is in a position to restore order there.

Neither is the US going to use guns or money to buy influence or hostages inside Lebanon, say US officials, as Iran is doing with Hezbollah.

"A superpower in these circumstances is much weaker," a US official says. "The US has to remain vigilant for some change and try to move when it happens."

The Christian Science Monitor News Service.



Chinese children drop out of school to work

By Jim Abrams

BEIJING, (AP): Twelve-year-old Chen Zhangrong coughed, lifted the hucket of noxious, smelly dye with both hands and stumbled across the workshop floor.

The girl, from a rural area of China, had dropped out of school and was on her first day of work, a 12-hour shift at a paper-dyeing factory, the official weekly Outlook (Liaowang) said in a recent pictorial essay on child labour.

The weekly, and other Chinese reports, have expressed alarm at the growing number of children who are working, often under sweatshop conditions, instead of attending school.

The trend is worrisome for the communist government, which has made great strides since 1949 in eliminating child labour and reducing illiteracy from pre-1949 levels of 80 per cent to about 20 per cent today.

Controls

There are no comprehensive national figures on school dropouts and under-age workers, but the problem that remains is most serious in the countryside, where controls are looser and parents see few returns from keeping a child in school.

"An increasing number of children from rural China are missing out on the opportunity to go to school, and the situation is getting worse," the official China Daily said.

Chinese laws state that children under 16 should not work. A 1986 law calls for universal nine years of education but the

government acknowledges this won't be possible until the year 2000 because of a lack of facilities.

Ironically, the education laws are being ignored in part because of China's much praised economic reforms, which seeing their chance to escape poverty, need all the hands they can get, including children. The paper-dyeing factory where Chen Zhangrong works is privately operated.

Money

"The development of the commodity economy has left a deep mark on the hearts of children," Liaowang said. "It is a popular slogan in coastal areas that primary school pupils make big money while college students make little money."

Cases of child labour in better-regulated state enterprises are believed to be relatively few.

A state statistical bureau survey recently found that only 71 per cent of school-age children were attending classes in southern China's Guangdong province, the nation's most advanced in adapting a market-based economy.

The People's Daily reported the inland province of Hubei had 1.5 million dropouts last year. The province had about 9 million primary and middle school students in 1985.

The state education commission says 96 per cent of Chinese children complete the six grades of primary school, but only about two-thirds go on to three-year junior middle school, which is theoretically compulsory.

A heavy proportion of the dropouts are girls, who

traditionally have received little education in rural China and are now in demand to work in the thousands of small textile and light industry plants springing up in the countryside.

The official Guangdong Daily, blaming "wrong parental attitudes" for the dropout problem, said an investigation of four construction teams in Jiangxi province, southern China, found that nearly a quarter of the workers were children.

In Hebei province to the north, it added, a third of peddlers in one village market were junior middle school dropouts. "My mother told me to quit," one 12-year-old candy seller was quoted as saying, adding that his mother thought school fees were a waste of money since he had little chance of obtaining a higher education.

There are only about 2 million university students in China, compared to 180 million primary and middle school students, and few peasant boys or girls get the training needed to compete for a university seat.

Although China spends a respectable three per cent of Gross National Product on education, 20 per cent of that goes to higher education. Primary schools, particularly in rural areas, face financial problems that have discouraged school attendance.

One report from coastal Fujian province said 148 schools in one region had been closed and 2,800 pupils had no place to go to school because so many teachers, among the lowest-paid workers in China, had resigned.

Polish workers long for better life

By John Daniszewski

WARSAW, (AP): At Workers Hotel No. 6 near the Ursus tractor plant on the outskirts of Warsaw, men mill in the lobby or sprawl lazily on couches in their small rooms watching television.

Girlfriends may visit until 10 pm and there is one movie theatre in the district, but for the most part there is little for the men to do — especially on a salary of about \$100 a month.

"You have to be very strong psychologically to avoid drinking," said 20-year-old Mariusz Szulecki. "For some, it's the main recreation."

The tedious, low pay and lack of a future for the workers is a tinder box faced by communist authorities who have created a workers' state that these men believe has forgotten the worker.

Thousands of Ursus workers live in hotels or small privately rented rooms because of the shortage of apartments in Poland.

At Workers Hotel No. 6, five men cram into a two-room suite, sharing a small kitchen and bathroom. The building is modern and clean, but the conditions are more suited for a college dormitory than for normal adult living.

Unrest

During a wave of labour unrest in Poland between April 25 and May 10, activists of the banned Solidarity Trade Union said they were surprised by the militancy of younger workers who rallied to the strike actions.

Zbigniew Bujak, the dismissed Ursus worker who led national underground of the banned Solidarity Union during the martial-law years in Poland of 1981-83, describes the life of the young workers.

"First of all, they are not paid enough to make a living, they can't afford even a bicycle... they would have to pay the entire month's salary to buy a normal, good bicycle. They can't even dream about buying a motorcycle, unless they get some big money from their parents in the countryside."

"They can't see any chance of getting an apartment. They mainly drink. When I ask them, 'well, how long are you going to keep getting drunk?' What else can we do? What can you suggest? We have no chances."

Workers are demoralised by inefficiency in the factory and embarrassed by the shoddiness of the goods they are told to produce, he said.

Change

"They feel that if we are supposed to be making changes, then we should change everything. Only then can they see the chance for them to mean something in the country."

The assessment is shared to some extent by Alfred Miodowicz, member of the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party politburo and the leader of the officially recognised All-Poland Trade Union Alliance.

"We, unfortunately, are losing these youths. In particular the authorities have lost their confidence. It is a dramatic problem," he said in a recently published interview in a Polish weekly, Przegląd Tygodniowy.

"A big group is growing of impatient people... they want

to act. They are full of determination... one has to create a chance for them."

Official trade unions launched after the banning of Solidarity have tried to provide an outlet for the frustration. Though still derided by Solidarity activists as subservient to the authorities, the unions in recent months have spoken out for higher wages and better housing.

Membership

Membership in official unions nationwide is about 7 million, compared to Solidarity's 10 million in 1981.

In an evening's conversation, four Ursus workers who are active in unofficial organising activists at the plant spoke bluntly about their frustrations: Poor pay, lack of housing, lack of efficiency in the plant, a feeling that they have no future in Poland.

"Thinking about marriage, about families, is out of the question because there are no apartments and the material situation," said Henryk Tachasiuk, 26. "The wages provide a vegetable existence for one person, and it spoils life for me and my girl."

He said that if he was to get married, they would have to continue to live separately because he could not find an affordable apartment. "To get married just to live separately makes no sense, so we are all bachelors."

The workers said they have trouble earning enough for a stereo or television. The tiny Polish Fiat 126 — supposed to be the car for the common man when the government started producing it in the 1970s — is now for them the "utmost dream."

Organisation

At the plant, "there is no organisation at all," said 28-year-old Marek Jarosinski. He said his department was idled in the first two weeks of the month by lack of materials. "In the second half they will bring them, and we will have to make it up by

the end of the month."

Only about a third of the plant's 14,000 workers are directly involved in production and one-fifth are in the administration and the rest are "supporting personnel," said Tachasiuk.

"Our work has to provide for all these clerks," he said. "It's discouraging."

Nevertheless they stay on, basically because they have no place else to work. Ursus is one of the country's biggest factories and the men said they don't think the situation is any better at other plants. The only option would be to emigrate.

"To quit the job means to ask for a passport," said Tachasiuk. Jarosinski said he wants to stay and try to change things, even if it means suffering defeats like workers in past years.

"Every generation gets its whipping, at least in our country," he said.

But Tachasiuk conceded, "it's a dream of many young people to leave and earn some real money. That's their only real chance to get an apartment or a car."

Strike

During the April-May labour unrest there was an attempted strike at Ursus, but it fizzled after a protest march through the plant and a rally in a factory canteen. According to Bujak, older workers were reluctant to join in and most of the would-be strike leaders had been detained.

Tachasiuk said another strike was certain. "There will be one and probably soon. Definitely this year."

The four said virtually everybody in the plant feels as they do, and that workers join the official union only because it controls benefits ranging from vacation facilities, to day-care services and waiting lists for housing.

Asked if government attempts to reform the economy and authorities' stated desire for dialogue would change their outlook, the workers were skeptical.

TODAY IN HISTORY

- 1528 — England experiences its first serious outbreak of the plague.
- 1700 — Truce is signed in war between Russia and Turkey.
- 1776 — American declaration of independence is passed by Congress.
- 1779 — French force takes Grenada in West Indies.
- 1798 — Napoleon Bonaparte occupies Alexandria, Egypt.
- 1824 — Turkey captures island of Ispara in war with Greece.
- 1887 — Britain and Russia reach agreement on Afghanistan.
- 1910 — Russia and Japan sign agreement on Manchuria and Korea.
- 1946 — Republic of the Philippines is founded after 47 years of US rule.
- 1957 — V. Molotov, D.J. Shepilov and G.M. Malenkov are expelled from presidium of Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party.
- 1972 — North and South Korea renounce use of force and agree on principles to unify Korea peacefully without outside interference.
- 1974 — Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie agrees to military supervision of his government and 'speedup' of democratic reforms.
- 1976 — Israeli commando unit travels 2,500 miles (4,023 kilometres) to stage raid on Entebbe Airport in Uganda and rescue 103 hostages. Officials say 4 Israelis, 7 of the hijackers and about 20 Ugandan soldiers are killed.
- 1986 — Sikh militants kill 12 people in India's troubled Punjab state in bloodiest terrorism spurt in recent weeks.
- 1987 — Klaus Barbie is convicted in Lyon, France, of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment for atrocities he carried out during World War II as local Gestapo chief.

By Judy Byrne

IN her floppy hat and ankle socks, she looks anything but a storybook Princess.

But Princess Anne, once dubbed the Princess Sourpuss, now the Princess Caring.

And she has done it by being seen less in tiaras and expensive ballgowns and more by wearing cotton headscarves and showing genuine concern.

For Princess Anne — Her Royal Highness, the Princess Royal — has now become a princess the Royal Family could not be prouder of.

And she did it her way. As a child, she was a pretty, quicksilver blonde who trailed everywhere after her brother, Prince Charles, copying his every move.

Then, after their mother's coronation they used to play coronations themselves with an old tablecloth. He was king, she was queen. But gradually, she

began to understand that, although he would really be king one day, she would never be queen. She would have to find something else to do with her life.

At first she coped with her position by enjoying her freedom to be as unruly as she could be.

She wore jeans in public in the days when Princesses were supposed not to. She swore audibly at horses and photographers, married a commoner and encouraged him to refuse the title, which would have upbraided her children from plain Master and Miss.

But Princess Anne's problems have not stemmed solely from her position in her family.

In the days when the queen was heard to say of her difficult teenage daughter "Can't someone do something with that girl? I can't", she must have mentally added at times: "There's too much of her father

Frowns give way to smiles

For years she was a princess without a cause. But now rebel Princess Anne — the Princess Royal — has found a direction in her life as a charity leader, mother and wife.

in her by half."

For there has always been a close bond between the often-trusty Prince Philip and the then-abrasive, young Princess.

If Prince Philip was not the most popular member of the royal family then, Princess Anne was probably the least loved.

She insists that she has not changed. It is the attitude of the media to her that has altered. "I never was a fairytale Princess and never will be," she says.

People close to her say she is genuinely not bothered about how others see her. Perhaps a touch of her father's arrogance, plus her palace upbringing has seen to that.

She has said: "I'm not particularly bothered about my image, as long as the Fund sees me as of some use to them. And that applies to every thing else I get involved in."

The Fund is, of course, the Save The Children Fund for which she has worked passionately, selflessly and intelligently. Her dedication to its needs has done more to rehabilitate her reputation with the public than anything else.

Transformation

But the transformation did not start there. It began when a mutual love of riding and horses drew her towards her future husband, Captain Mark Phillips.

Now marriage and motherhood have mellowed the Princess.

In public, her quick wit and needle-sharp intelligence can appear to leave him six paces behind. In private, friends say she leans on his strength. They have weathered gossip and rumours about their relationship and come through stronger than before.

But if the Princess does not care about her image, she has reached breaking point over other reports. She was said to be furious when she was rumoured to be pregnant (she was not), having an affair with actor Anthony Andrews (she was not) and called Prince Charles "a wimp" and Princess Diana "a brainless woman" (she did not).

And, at a banquet hosted by

the board of directors of the Press Association she proved that royalty can answer back.

"This summer" she said "I suffered severe aggravation from the amount of unadulterated trivia, rubbish and gratuitous troublemaking that appeared in the so-called media in response to a perfectly normal family occasion."

The occasion was the wedding of her brother, Prince Andrew.

In the past however she has been glad of her brothers' romances — for they have deflected the limelight away from her.

Princess Diana and Fergie have become the media's number one targets.

Away from the firing line, Princess Anne was able to get on with rearranging her life to suit herself, and herself along with it.

"It takes people a long time to find their style and it's taken me longer than most," she said in a television interview.

If the underprivileged of the underdeveloped countries of Africa have reason to be

grateful to her, she owes them, too. For in her work there she has found what she is not just good but brilliant at.

In the 18 years she has been president of Save The Children Fund she has become a recognised world authority on the problems of poverty. When she speaks about aid, people listen.

And she never hesitates to speak her mind about bungling bureaucracy, muddle-headedness and greed. Yet she can also display an unexpected flair for avoiding political controversy.

In the past no-one would have suspected she had such a talent for walking on eggshells. But her intelligence and concern have honed her ability of getting what she wants for others.

She is amazingly hard-working. She does between 500 and 600 public engagements a year. Only the Queen herself does more. And the Queen does not have a living to earn. Mr and Mrs Mark Phillips do.

The Princess Royal is given a Civil List allowance. But it is not an income. Instead it is to cover the expenses of carrying

out her work for what the Queen calls The Firm and paying the staff she needs to help her.

Her income comes from her farm and the riding business her husband runs — with help from Anne when she has the time. Her heavy workload is not only a generous gift of time but costs them real money, too.

The Princess was barely out of her teens when she became President of the Fund. Its annual income was then just £4,000,000. Now it is nearly £50,000,000. And much of the credit belongs to the Princess who has refused to be just a figurehead.

Work

The Princess's work for the Fund and for sporting bodies did not win her instant recognition from the public however. Her poor image was undoubtedly partly due to a habit her late uncle Dickie Mountbatten identified.

Mounthatten, a shrewd judge of character, said her trouble was that she "refused to let people see all of her."

From a distance, what could be seen was the short fuse that was quick to tell photographers to "naff-off," and froze reporters with an unsmiling "no comment."

Agreeing to allow the close-up scrutiny of the television camera was a good move. On chat shows — with appearance money paid straight to charity — her sharpness and humour were able to shine. People began to like her.

But it was her sheer willingness for work that aided respect to the growing affection. Suddenly the press became interested in her ... and the gossip over her marriage began.

In 1982, the Princess set out to visit eight African countries amid persistent rumours that there were problems in her marriage. The size of the press corps reflected not media interest in African famine, but hopes of developments on the marriage front.

They had half-expected a London "shoppers' announcement while the Princess was

far away or a reunion in the sun. Disappointed, they began to write about the tour.

The Princess's 13-hour days, her long, hot, dusty journeys over rough roads, the lack of water and sanitation and anything approaching home comforts, began to earn her genuine admiration. It was the start of a turning tide.

As the Princess once advised her mother-in-law: "Don't take on anything you are not genuinely interested in."

It is advice she has obviously followed herself. She has also stubbornly refused to pretend to be someone she is not. And in the end it has paid off. She has become royal superstar ... and she has done it her way.



The Princess once advised her mother-in-law: Don't take on anything you are not genuinely interested in. It is the advice she has (clinically) followed herself.

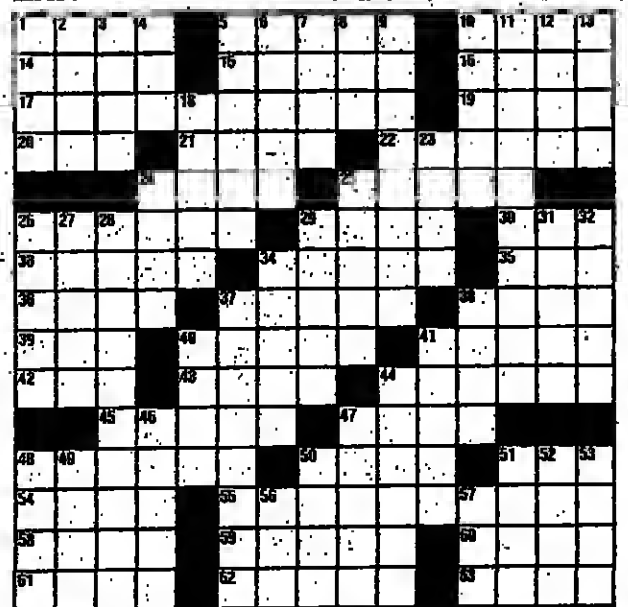


Princess Anne and her husband Mark Phillips on horseback.



Princess Anne — HRH the Princess Royal — has become a princess the Royal Family could not be prouder of.

TODAY'S CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Secular
 - 5 Linen closet
 - 10 Ski lift
 - 14 Belge
 - 15 River pined by boatman of song
 - 16 Argyles, a.g.
 - 17 Megpie
 - 19 Infamous alliance
 - 20 Biddy
 - 21 Actor-director Alan
 - 22 Discipline
 - 24 "The — of Spring"
 - 25 Refuge
 - 26 River between Texas and Louisiana
 - 29 Comedienne Martha
 - 30 Wildebeest
 - 33 Overhead
 - 34 China's neighbor
 - 35 Japanese coin
 - 36 School book
 - 37 Painter Winslow
 - 38 Fraulein's song
 - 39 Columnist Buchwald
 - 40 Follows
 - 41 The time being
 - 42 Unspecified degree
 - 43 Hawaiian thrush
 - 44 Gold —
 - 45 Eroded
 - 46 Beliefs
 - 50 Eskimo settlement
 - 51 Hubbard
 - 54 Meander
 - 55 Place for a Devil to cool his heels
- DOWN**
- 1 Peace
 - 2 Nobel
 - 3 Neighbor of Turkey
 - 4 Severed
 - 5 Willow
 - 6 Multitude
 - 7 Island in a palindromic
 - 8 Self-interest
 - 9 Filler of the general coffers
 - 10 MacDuff's title
 - 11 Mike Tyson's milieu
 - 12 Tame of e-sale
 - 13 Hebrew letter
 - 18 Contaminate
 - 23 Eye part
 - 24 Breach
 - 25 Leverets
 - 26 Spirit of evil
 - 27 Wida awaka
 - 28 Take extreme measures with junior
 - 29 A Montague
 - 31 Family member
 - 32 Subordinate to
 - 34 Moslem scriptures
 - 37 Like crackerbarrel philosophy
 - 38 Trademark for short

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
WASTE NOT, WANT NOT

North-South vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 10 6 3
♥ K 6
♦ K 5 3
♣ A K 10 9 7

EAST
♠ J 7 5 4 2
♥ 9 4 3
♦ A Q J 10 9 8 4 7
♣ Q 6 5 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q
♥ A Q J 10 8 5
♦ 6 2
♣ J 8 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 4 ♦ Dbl Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♠

rubber at four hearts than defend. West led the ace of diamonds and continued with the queen. Declarer covered with dummy's king, East ruffed and shifted to a spade. Declarer tried the finesse—in vain. Later, he still had to concede a club trick for down one.

Declarer had no one but himself to blame for his defeat. Trick two was not the time to follow the old saw: "Cover an honor with an honor." For his four-level preempt, West surely held at least a seven-card suit, so East could not have more than one diamond. Covering with the king of diamonds was a case of double jeopardy—not only was his majesty going to be ruffed away, but the danger hand would gain the lead by trumping.

Watch what happens if declarer plays a low diamond from dummy instead. If East ruffs to gain the lead for a spade shift, declarer simply rises with the ace, draws trumps and then discards his queen of spades on the king of diamonds.

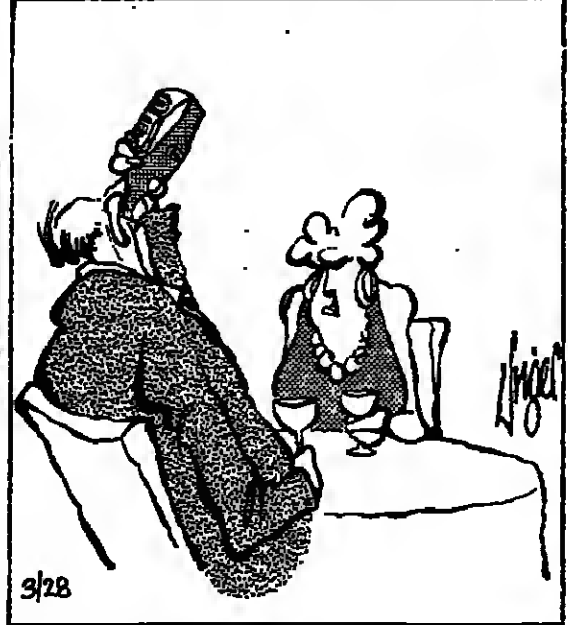
If East does not ruff, he will never gain the lead in time to hurt declarer. Declarer simply over ruffs East on the third diamond, draws trumps and then takes the club finesse. That loses, but the spade shift is too late. Declarer rises with the ace and discards his spade loser on the long club to make his game.

When you know that a play cannot gain, curb your instinctive reaction and let logic be your guide. You cannot expect us to commiserate with your own folly. Declarer paid no heed to the auction on this hand from rubber bridge, and he paid the price.

North's double of four diamonds does not show a trump stack; rather, it is predicated on sufficient high cards to defeat the contract. South decided that, with his 100 honors, he would rather try to close out the

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

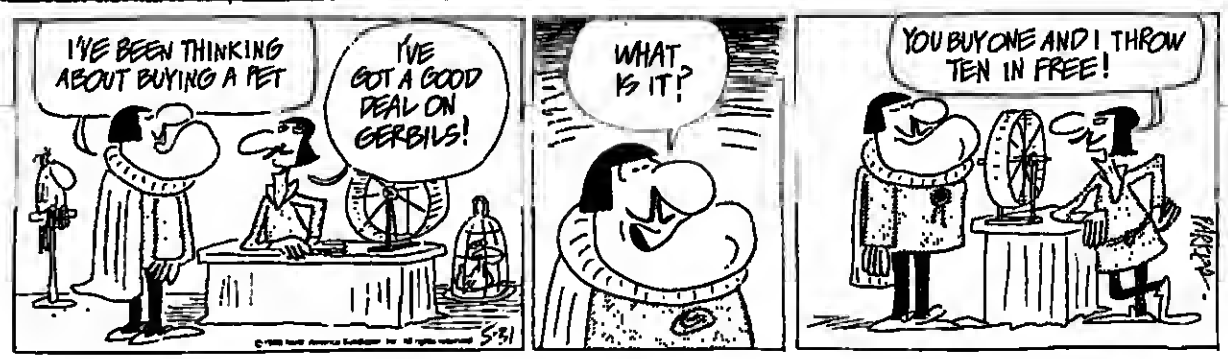
ANREW SICOUR CLAM
COLA HANSIE OONA
HEARTINESS UNIT
ELM ENOS TANGLE
LANE BRIT
SCARY BEATRICE
SHADY FINI YVES
AERY BALLIN SORE
LEAVE RULE AIRES
ENTIRELY ANDYS
NEAT FREE
BUDGET RAIN LED
ERIE HEADSTRONG
AGER EMCEE ARIL
NETS REEDS MEDE



"You're supposed to let wine breathe."

THE WIZARD OF ID

By Brant Parker and Johnny Hart



B.C.

By Johnny Hart



YOUR STARS

- Aries** (March 20 - April 18)
You will find it easier to get on with your colleagues. You should make preparations for an alternative just in case the road on which you are embarked proves to be a deadend as it well might.
- Taurus** (April 19 - May 19)
You will not be in the best of moods and should avoid any kind of argument. You will tend to be rather on the nervous side. Do not allow some small setback to discourage you. Be alert.
- Gemini** (May 20 - June 20)
You will not have as much time as you would wish to devote to a rather tricky problem. However you will nonetheless be able to deal with it. Do not believe everything you hear. Be loyal.
- Cancer** (June 21 - July 21)
You will have good reason to be satisfied with yourself. You should not spurn good advice. Now is not the time to do anything too unconventional but nor should you simply conform. Be objective.
- Leo** (July 22 - Aug. 21)
You will be able to sort out something that has been confusing you. You should not attempt to do more than one thing at a time. Make sure you do not overreact and do not lose your temper. Be sincere.
- Virgo** (Aug. 22 - Sept. 21)
You should not take your responsibilities lightly. Concentrate on doing what you consider to be important. Try to see the funny side of things but do not be frivolous. Be moderate.
- Libra** (Sept. 22 - Oct. 22)
You should not entirely neglect your personal and emotional life. You will find it easier to make up your mind. You should not do anything from motives of jealousy or resentment. Be tactful.
- Scorpio** (Oct. 23 - Nov. 21)
You will be able to consolidate a gain you have made recently. Read a letter again before sending it off. You should not live too much in the past. Be moderate.
- Sagittarius** (Nov. 22 - Dec. 21)
You will be more successful than you dreamt was possible, but you must not rest on your laurels. You will tend to be a little more irritable and should seek to control yourself.
- Capricorn** (Dec. 22 - Jan. 19)
You should concentrate on doing what you have in progress. Do all you can to avoid confusion. You should make sure you do not lose sight of your objectives. Be resilient.
- Aquarius** (Jan. 20 - Feb. 18)
You should not allow a certain amount of success to go to your head. Daydreams are to be avoided, stick with what is strictly practical. Try not to get in anyone's way. Be cordial.
- Pisces** (Feb. 19 - March 19)
You will find it easier to get your way, but you should not attempt to bully. Make sure that what you are doing is consistent with what you have already done. Beware of exceeding speed limits.

By Ivor Davis

Connery: the post-Oscar period

SEAN CONNERY was driving to Paramount Studios the other day when an elegant, attractive woman in a sports car drew up alongside him. Turning toward the handsome actor she gave him a devastating smile — and the finger!

Connery chuckles at the memory. "It was because I did that Barbara Walters TV show. I didn't realise it would have such an impact," he says, referring to his interview on The Barbara Walters Specials, which aired last December.

After 25 years as a star the iconoclastic Scot has never moderated his opinions to suit Hollywood fashion, and he is not about to start. So when Walters asked him about a comment he had once made, which implied that striking a woman was not the worst thing you could do to her, he did not try to worm his way out of it as a more politic man might have done. He simply went on to explain what he meant.

"I was trying to say that demoralising or psychologically destroying a woman is more damaging than an openhanded smack. Of course, you wouldn't want to hit her like you would a man," he says.

What Hollywood has perhaps never understood about the 58-year-old actor is that he is a simple man. The first James Bond may be a mammoth star, he may live in splendour on the Costa del Sol in Spain and in the Bahamas, but deep down he is still the milkman, son of a truck driver and a cleaning lady from a grubby section of Edinburgh, Scotland.

It has not always made for an easy life or career. Now, however, with an Academy Award for best-supporting actor behind him for "The Untouchables" and more film offers than he can handle, it seems that Connery has finally come to terms with Hollywood, and vice versa.

Connery stars in his first post-Oscar film, The Presidio, a thriller/detective yarn set on the San Francisco military base of the title, in which he plays Lt Col Alan Caldwell, a spit-and-polish career officer and father of Donna (Meg Ryan).

Problems begin when Jay Austin (Mark Harmon), a San Francisco police inspector and former Presidio military policeman who once served under Caldwell, clashes with the lieutenant colonel over an investigation into murder. To further complicate matters Austin falls for Donna.

"I liked the idea of showing a human side of the American



Provost marshal Lt Col Caldwell (Sean Connery, right) and police inspector Jay Austin (Mark Harmon)

together investigate a ruthless murder in The Presidio.

soldier that has got lost since the Vietnam War," says Connery. "There is something pure about the military. And I also liked the idea of examining the relationship between father and daughter that takes place when there is a boyfriend whom you're familiar with. It is always a father's dilemma, I'm fortunate to have sons; I know what they must be going through with their own daughters. In Scotland there is a saying: 'Sons take their trouble to everybody else's door... daughters bring it to your door'."

Connery is in Spain playing another father, Dr Henry Jones, sire to one Indiana in the George Lucas/Steven Spielberg production of Indiana Jones III. He looks tanned and relaxed and sports a short beard, which is almost com-

pletely grey. It may be the influence of the mellow charms of his adopted Spanish homeland, but he seems to want to put his combative past behind him.

"I've been in litigation for so many years," he says, referring to his lawsuits against movie studios. "I decided to settle or oblige them to settle if I could in '87. In fact, it took until January '88."

Over the years Connery has been infuriated by what he calls "Hollywood's Chinese bookkeeping" — not paying him his share when a picture earns a profit. As a result, he has sued virtually every company for which he has made a film.

"I like to take risks," he says, "and my biggest risk is that I always believe what people tell me. Without sounding too cynical, it has certainly cost me."

If Hollywood meant to signify the burying of the hatchet by awarding Connery the Oscar, there was never any question that he would accept.

"I had heard many conflicting stories about people getting it and never working again," he says. "I don't think that is going to happen because I have an abundance of choices. I think in my case it was more a response to a body of work than to a particular film."

There was a time, when Connery was mired in the lucrative, gilded trap of the "Bond" movies, that an Academy Award must have seemed a remote prospect. "It nearly killed me, as an actor," he says. "I look back on it more fondly, but I had to get out. The one thing no one can give you back is your life or more time. If you give too much

of it away it's like the tail wagging the dog and I like to wag my own tail."

It is the reason he has never, until the Oscar campaign earlier this year, had a personal publicist or anyone handling his finances. And he always chose his own roles.

"It works out about 50 per cent of the time," he says. "One's goal is always the same: to find material that is varied enough to be interesting and stimulating to myself and consequently for an audience."

His career as an actor has changed him since he decided not to become a professional soccer player in England and took up acting after landing a job in a road-company production of "South Pacific." Self-educated — he left school at 13 — Connery now lives a jet-set existence with his second wife, Micheline Roquebrune, a French Moroccan he married in 1975. (Connery married Australian actress Diane Cunto in 1962). He now converses with the best of them on a wide variety of subjects and has amassed a series of roles that will not be soon forgotten in such pictures as Alfred Hitchcock's Marnie (1964), The Hill (1965) and The Man Who Would Be King (1975) with friend Michael Caine — "I should have won (an Oscar) for that one," he says, "we all should have."

Connery has earned his pleasant life — working on scripts in the morning, playing golf in the afternoon ("If I had had the choice of winning the US Open or an Oscar I would have taken the Open") and reading at night fuelled by a good wine or an aged scotch.

There are still things Connery wishes to conquer, including directing.

"I've directed a (British) documentary and I've done it in the theatre," he says. "I would like to direct a film but only with actors I'm confident I would get along with — guys such as Michael Caine and Donald Sutherland."

Connery wouldn't mind of someone offered him another romantic lead. "It would depend on the script, but it would be nice, I must admit," he says. "I'm getting on, of course."

That may be, but the essential ingredients that make this man's man attractive to women, however much he ages, are still there.

"I had a mass of black curly hair when I started, but I think it is essential to retain a sense of idealism with a bit of pragmatism and most important, a lot of enthusiasm. It has been hard work, but I've enjoyed the combination of it all."

By Jeffrey Richards

Reopening the U.N.C.L.E. file

LESS heralded than the Whoovians (the devotees of "Dr Who"), less trumpeted than the Trekkies (the aficionados of "Star Trek"), the followers of another Sixties television series have finally seen their faithful persistence pay off. They are the Uncles, the select band which remained hooked on "The Man From U.N.C.L.E." The series ran from 1964 to 1968, 134 episodes in all. It inspired a spin-off series ("The Girl From U.N.C.L.E."), a range of paperback books, comics and toys, and eight-episode films, created from two-part television episodes but released theatrically in Europe.

The series rose to popularity on the wave of interest in espionage created by the James Bond films and the repartee, gadgetry, exotic locales and beautiful girls in the series recall the Bond saga. Indeed Ian

Fleming was initially enlisted to work on the series format and provided the name of the hero (Napoleon Solo) but little else before he was withdrawn because of ill health.

Quirkiness

The format was instead provided by experienced screen-writer Sam Rolfe. His principal inspiration was Alfred Hitchcock's 1959 thriller "North by North West", in which Leo G. Carroll played more or less the same role he was recruited to play in U.N.C.L.E. The story hinged on the involuntary involvement of an innocent bystander in the intricacies of international espionage and this became a recurrent theme of the U.N.C.L.E. series.

U.N.C.L.E. emerged on to the TV screen as the American equivalent of the equally cher-

ishable British series "The Avengers," a potent combination of fast-paced action, tongue-in-cheek humour and endearing quirkiness.

The eponymous organisation U.N.C.L.E. was the United Network Command for Law and Enforcement, which was engaged in constant battle with an international criminal organisation THRUSH, bent on world domination. The series teamed two archetypal Sixties figures — Napoleon Solo (Robert Vaughn), besuited, devil-may-care, all-American agent, seen as "an urbane swinger," and his Russian partner Ilya Kuryakin (David McCallum) who, with his black turtle-neck sweaters and blond semi-Beatle haircut, was the classic intellectual loner, the quintessence of "cool".

They were the espionage

equivalents of "Star Trek's" Captain Kirk and Mr Spock. The star line-up was completed by the appropriately avuncular Englishman Mr Alexander Waverly, the U.N.C.L.E. chief, played with dry, donnish wit by the veteran actor Leo G. Carroll.

The U.N.C.L.E. adventures ranged around the world but in fact were produced entirely on the MGM backlot in California, with stock footage providing the local colour. Vintage villains from Hollywood's heyday were recruited to provide U.N.C.L.E. with opponents worthy of its mettle — George Sanders, Vincent Price, George MacReady and Alan Mowbray, for instance. The plots frequently featured ever more devilish technological devices — an ageing chemical, a will gas, a vapourising machine, and other such

products of the scientific mind which were defeated by a combination of human ingenuity, courage and wit.

Initially the series reached only 50th in the US ratings but promotional tours by the stars, the evolution of Ilya as a sex symbol and teen idol and the perfection of the blend of humour and action combined to raise it to 13th. "The chemistry, the discipline and the fact that it was pure escapism made for its success," said David McCallum. Above all, however, it had style and that ensured its success then and its bold on its followers since.

It was eventually killed off by the insistence of the NBC network on injecting more humour and turning it into a send-up rather than the finely balanced comedy-thriller it had previously been, and by competition from a plethora of imitation spy series which saturated the market. After 1968 it was banished from TV screens, unavailable even in reruns. But its memory was kept alive and in 1983 Robert Vaughn and David McCallum were reunited in a nostalgic TV movie "The Return Of The Man From U.N.C.L.E." which is now out on video (Channel 5, £9.99). Patrick MacNee replaced the now deceased Leo G. Carroll as the head of U.N.C.L.E.

Eventually the original television series resurfaced in America and selected episodes have recently been showing in ITV regions. The renewal of interest in the series has also prompted a book. All you ever wanted to know about it and a good deal more is to be found in Jon Heitland's exhaustive compendium "The Man From U.N.C.L.E. to be fictitious. But I have before me as I write a dog-eared identity card, testifying to my enrolment in the U.N.C.L.E. organisation, to serve in Section 4 — Intelligence and Communications. If it were not for the Official Secrets Act, what stories I could tell; in particular the singular case of the THRUSH agent who succeeded in becoming Prime Minister of Great Britain. But that is a story for which the world is not yet prepared. It must wait until I retire to Tasmania to write my memoirs.



Two archetypal Sixties figures battling against crime: Ilya Kuryakin (David McCallum) and Napoleon Solo (Robert Vaughn).

ARAB TIMES MONTHLY

BINGO

COMPETITION NO. 65

PRIZES

First Full House: KD 100
Second Full House: KD 60
Third Full House: KD 40
Top Line: KD 25
Four Corners: KD 25

Hurry! make sure you get your Arab Times

HOW TO PLAY

1. Solve the clue underneath the entry card (below) and enter the number that you think is the answer in the shaded square on the left-hand side of the card. This square must be completed.

2. Now select a further 14 numbers between 1 and 90 inclusive and enter these in the remaining open squares. You should now have 15 DIFFERENT numbers on your card. Please write them clearly, in ballpoint or ink.

3. Fill in your name and address in the

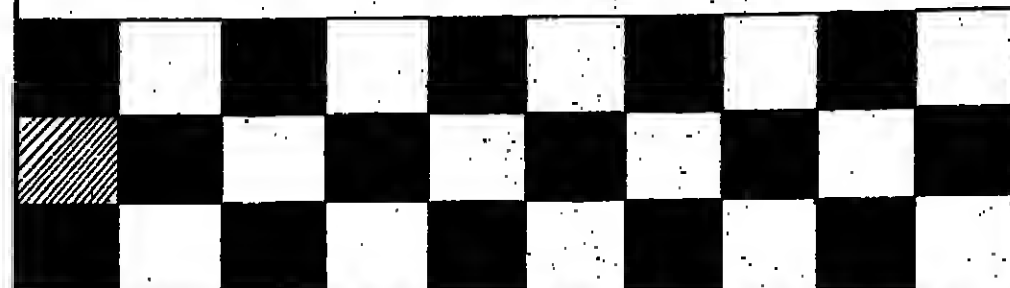
appropriate lines on the form, in block letters.

4. Make an exact copy of your 15 numbers on the copy card provided underneath, and keep it so that you can check off your numbers as they appear in the ARAB TIMES every day.

5. Register your Free Bingo entry by sending it to the ARAB TIMES. Read details below carefully.

6. Watch out for YOUR numbers each morning to the ARAB TIMES.

FREE BINGO No. 65 ENTRY



ANSWER THIS CLUE IN THE SHADED SQUARE:

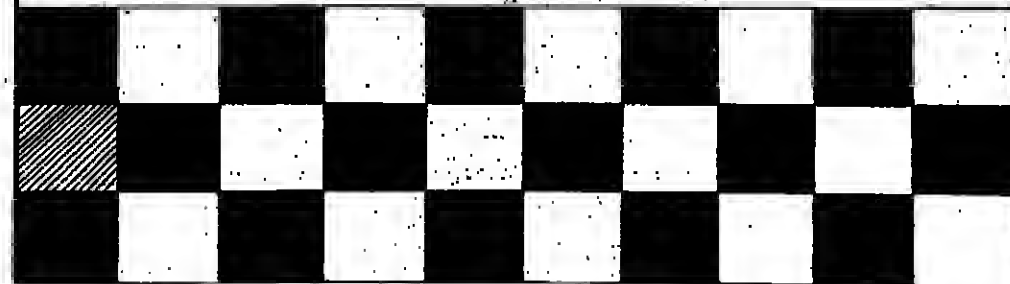
SPINKS KO'd in round ...

NAME (Mr./Mrs./Miss)

ADDRESS

IS YOUR NAME ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE?

FREE BINGO No. 65 COPY



How to claim

EVERYDAY four numbers will appear on Page Two. A number may be repeated. If this happens, continue with the rest of the numbers. Check off on your copy card the number or numbers which coincide with your selected numbers. Do this every day.

Please make a note of the last number you checked off, i.e. the one that completes your claim. Claimants will be asked to give this number which will decide the allocation of prizes.

When you have a claim, phone: 4813566/272 or 287 between 12 noon and 1 pm. Claims after 1 pm WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. You or anyone telephoning for you must have your copy card when the claim is made.

Is the initial of your surname in the front of the envelope?

PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME ON THE BACK OF THE ENVELOPE AND INITIAL OF YOUR SURNAME ON THE LEFT HAND TOP CORNER IN FRONT. This is essential for the speedy checking of claims. Entries received without names and initials as mentioned above will be disqualified. When you have completed your entry

card and copy card and filled in your name and address, send in your entries, by post, addressed to: Bingo, Arab Times, P.O. Box 2270, 13023 Safat Kuwait. A surer alternative is to deliver by hand to the Arab Times, Al-Seyassah Building, Airport Road, Shuwaikh.

AMERICAN

Independence Day

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1988

AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

The presidential election of 1988 promises to be one of the most significant in the 20th century. For the first time since 1968, an incumbent president will not be on the ballot. And many experts think the United States is at a crucial point in its political history. Will the Republican Party retain its dominance of presidential politics and

continue its philosophy of limited government in the economic sphere? Or will the baby-boom generation that came of political age in the 1960s opt for a more activist government under the Democrats? What is the mood of the electorate?

By Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa

AMERICANS approach the 1988 election knowing that it will change their politics and, to some extent, their national life — but no one is sure just how. There is more than the usual uncertainty, more than the usual inability to know who will win each party nomination and which party's nomination will turn out to be worth winning. That uncertainty was one of the things that made the 1960 election (Richard Nixon vs. John Kennedy) so thrilling that it inspired the highest voter turnout of the 20th century.

But Americans follow a presidential election not just for the reasons they watch a football game. They know that the results of the elections will make a difference in people's lives. The difficulty with the 1988 election is that they cannot be sure of what those differences will be. In 1959 and 1960 Americans had a fairly clear idea of what the domestic policies of a Democratic and a Republican administration would be; they knew enough about the parties' foreign policies to know that they would be more similar than different; they knew that both were exceedingly cautious about interfering with cultural mores. Americans in 1960 were unhappy with the facts around them: the economy was in its third year of recession; American power in the world seemed to be slipping. But voters felt confident that there was a formula for governing. If the out-party candidate was promising to "get the country moving again," and the in-party candidate was saying he'd do that better, both did so knowing that most Americans were pretty sure that they knew how that could be done.

Americans approach the 1988 election in just the opposite frame of mind. They have been reasonably pleased with the facts around them. But they have no confidence that anyone has a formula for governing. Satisfaction with the government, politics and other institutions has been on the rise in the 1980s, even before the economic recovery began in 1983; the dips in confidence have not produced the kind of dissatisfaction seen in the 1970s. Yet Americans feel distinctly uneasy about the future, not because they are sure it will be dreadful, but because they're not quite certain what it will be like.

A Guarded Satisfaction
No one has a macroeconomic theory that explains what has happened to the US economy over the last dozen years — much less one that anyone is comfortable relying on to prescribe policy for the future. With low inflation, huge job growth and negligible unemployment of heads of household, the American economy in 1987 could be labelled a success. But

The ultimate rulers



Reagan: incumbent



Bush and Dukakis (right): presidential hopefuls for 1988



enormous federal budget deficits, widening trade deficits and mounting personal and corporate debt are important problems.

Satisfaction, sometimes a guarded satisfaction, with the facts, anxiety about the absence of formulas for governing: this is the mood now. Americans have been pleased with the trends and leadership they have had in the 1980s, but they understand they will not be precisely replicated in the 1990s, and they do not want them to be replicated — precisely — anyway; they can easily think of an improvement here or a different solution there.

The good results of the 1980s have come mostly from a divided government, and voters understand instinctively not only that it will be difficult to replace Ronald Reagan with a President who has all his positive qualities plus some that he lacks, but also that it will be hard to strike the same balance between the Reagan administration and Congress that existed for six of the first seven years of the 1980s. What is striking on looking back is that this divided government produced solutions for problems that politicians were supposed to be unable to solve. Inflation was reduced from nearly 20 per cent to almost zero. The giddy and constant rise in domestic government spending, a rise that seemed to be sucking growth out of the private economy, was slowed.

Not all problems were addressed. Government budget deficits remained high. But in 1987 Congress and the Reagan administration addressed important issues, primarily in trying to devise some sort of "workfare," requiring recipients to work for welfare payments, to replace the current welfare system.

This is not to say that Americans are suddenly bursting with pride about their politicians. But they are quite

proud about their country. They are hurrying with pride about many of their states and local communities, and they have been giving higher job ratings to their politicians and their governments than they have since the years of Vietnam and Watergate.

A Vote for Continuity

In 1976 and 1980 Americans sought Presidents whom they perceived as lacking the defects of those who preceded: ordinary citizens — rather than Washington insiders, honest politicians rather than wily political manoeuvrers. Hence the spectacle, which surely peo-

America full of local patriotism and bubbling optimism, Americans once again had confidence in their government and their political leaders.

Beneath the turmoil and clash of everyday American politics, beneath the sometimes apocalyptic rhetoric, Americans have reached something like a consensus about basic values and policies, and something close to a consensus on the differences they are willing to tolerate in each other. The fashionable talk of a politics of alienation, angst and the '40s, that formula was predictably less successful in dealing with the economic boom since the early '70s. The old formula took cultural unity for granted: it was crafted for a nation of conformists. The new formula, toward which Americans are groping in the late 1980s, has a different requirement. It can afford to — must, since it can't be changed by fiat — accept cultural variety as a given. In the late 1980s, Americans seem to seek a return to a mood of national unity, a communitarian spirit, without threatening their cultural diversity.

The ultimate rulers of American democracy are not a president and senators and congressmen and government officials, but the voters: Franklin Roosevelt

ple in the future will think odd, of the richest and most powerful country in the world electing as its President a peanut farmer, Jimmy Carter, and a movie actor, Ronald Reagan. In 1984 Americans, for the first time in 20 years, enthusiastically and ungrudgingly returned their President to office, and looked ahead for a successor who shared his strengths rather than one who lacked his weaknesses. In 1986 they cast another vote for continuity in governing, re-electing the third highest number of members of the House of Representatives in American history. They ousted the Republicans from control of the Senate but cast almost precisely the same number of votes for each party as they had when the same seats were up six years before. They also installed as state governors leaders who had proven in state and city government their competence at managing. In an

reasonably pleased with the nation they have come to be. The United States is also a nation that is rich, even while so much of the political debate consists of complaints about the economy. But the fact is that the US economy, which seemed stalled in the 1970s, has grown in the 1980s. By 1986, an economy that floundered in two recessions in 1978-82 was producing a gross national product (GNP) 18 per cent above the 1978 level. The American economy generated 11 million more jobs over that

that would be seen as making America more competitive in world markets. Implicit was a sense that the Republican policy of encouraging production through purely individual incentives was not enough to produce continuing and widespread economic growth, any more than the Democrats' policy of redistributing income through government action. If wages had been propped up too high and the quality of workmanship allowed to deteriorate too much in the 1970s to make American products competitive in a world market, then it was still not obvious that at least some of the most visible characteristics of the current market-driven economy were repairing the damage.

The primary model — and the threat — Americans are contemplating is the success of Japan and East Asia: success that depends heavily on unified national efforts to achieve common goals. By contrast, the models that caught Americans' eyes around 1960 came from Europe. American liberals cast longing eyes on Western Europe's generous welfare states and argued that the United States was backward for not having them. Liberals and conservatives alike worried that Europe was growing more rapidly than the United States (it was still making up ground lost in World War II). At that point Japan and East Asia did not present alternative models. Japan seemed to be going the way of Western Europe. The other countries of the East Asia rim seemed bereft of resources. Americans looked across the Atlantic, and decided that they needed more state involvement in the economy, more social-welfare protections, more money pumping into the hands of middle- and low-income citizens to stimulate consumer demand. The European, Keynesian, social democratic model seemed the wave of the future.

Quite the opposite today. As the best-seller lists show, Americans are fascinated with the Japanese success, and particularly the tendency of various groups and social strata of Japanese to work together: government planning with business, labour co-operating with management. Americans are looking across the Pacific, and deciding that they need somewhat less state involvement in the economy, no more social-welfare protections, greater savings and investment, and more co-operation and fewer adversary relationships.

What is interesting about the

America beckons

By Gail Seery

JOHN F. KENNEDY, the 35th President (1961-63) of the United States, was the grandson of an Irish immigrant, who like so many others saw America as a chance to begin a new and different life. Kennedy once said that the United States was a "society of immigrants, each of whom had begun life anew, on an equal footing. This is the secret of America: a nation of people with the fresh memory of old traditions who dare to explore new frontiers."

The United States restricts legal immigration to 270,000 newcomers a year, with only 20,000 coming from any one country, and despite the difficulties in obtaining a visa, US residence remains a goal for a large number of people.

Arabs

Five hundred and sixty two immigrant visas for the US were issued in Kuwait in 1987 fiscal year, according to American Consul William Colwell. Although an additional 152 applications were turned down, many of these were refused for administrative reasons, such as incomplete paperwork, and the applicants can reapply when they have satisfied the requirements. Other problems such as the applicant having a criminal record, or failing to meet entry requirements in some other irreversible manner means that no immigration visa can ever be issued.

Although the number of applicants who applied to emigrate to the US has remained fairly constant over the last few years, Colwell expects the number to increase

marginally over the next few years.

"Most applicants want to go to America to work. They see it as a land of hope; they like the atmosphere, and for a lot of these people their dream in life from the time they're about 16 years old is to go to America and live."

"The type of applicant varies," explains Colwell. "It goes everywhere from the man who's working over here on a construction job to doctors." Most of the applicants from Kuwait are Arab nationals though very few are Kuwaiti citizens. Those Kuwaitis who do apply usually do so because they have married an American citizen.

Someone wishing to emigrate to the US should first contact the embassy consular department, where they will be given written details of how to process their application. A number of initial visits come to nothing when the would-be immigrant discovers how difficult it will be to make the move.

Categories

Basically, immigrants are divided into two categories; those whose applications are not to be considered as part of a numerical quota, and those whose applications will be considered that way. The first category consists either of husband or wife of an American citizen and their children, or else parents of American citizens, previous residents who are returning after a period outside US, religious ministers, and "specially qualified and recommended employees and former employees of the United States."

(Continued on Page 20)



World War II refugees from Europe observe the Statue of Liberty as their ship approaches the United States.



Carter addressing the Democratic Party convention.

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MONDAY, JULY 4, 1988

IN the past 20 years Americans across the country have shown increasing interest in a variety of cultural events. Many big cities and university towns have built arts centers, and now hold annual arts festivals. Called "the greatest performing-arts combine in the world," the Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts in New York City, completed in 1969, houses the Metropolitan Opera Company, the New York Philharmonic, the Juilliard School of Music, a repertory theatre and a library-museum.

Another major cultural complex is the John F. Kennedy Centre for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Overlooking the Potomac River, this marble-sheathed building houses three beautifully appointed theatres for opera, dance, drama and music. It is also the home of the American Film Institute, the National Symphony Orchestra, the Washington Opera and the American National Theatre.

Music of all kinds is extremely popular in the

United States. More than \$1,000 million is spent annually on operas, musicals, concerts and popular music and over \$100 million on classical records. Radio stations broadcast at least 15,000 hours of musical programmes weekly.

Operas, orchestral performances, chamber music and jazz concerts are often presented on television so that viewers in every part of the country can see closeup performances formerly available only to those who lived in large cities and could afford concert tickets. Amateur musicians, playing folk songs, jazz and classical music, number in the millions.

There are 1,572 symphony orchestras in the United States — the city of Los Angeles alone supports 20. The New York Philharmonic and the great orchestras of Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Minnesota and Washington, D.C. are known throughout the world. Annual attendance at symphony concerts tops 22 million.

Summer music festivals feature leading orchestras,

Growing interest in cultural events

soloists and opera companies. Two of the best known festivals are held at Tanglewood, Massachusetts, in the east, and at Aspen, Colorado, in the west. Free outdoor public concerts are held during summer months in many cities.

There are numerous professional schools of music and music departments in many universities. Outstanding performers developed by these schools include pianist Van Cliburn, Eugene Istomin and Grant Johannesen, and violinist Isaac Stern.

Veteran American composers who have made important contributions to serious music include Aaron Copland, Virgil Thomson, Roger Sessions, John Cage and Leonard Bernstein. Other important contemporary composers are Milton Babbitt, William Schuman, Gian-Carlo Menotti, Elliott Carter, Ulysses Kay, Gunther Schuller, David Del Tredici, Philip Glass and Steve Reich.

Opera, musicals, dance

There are 133 major opera companies in the United States. For more than 40 years the famous Metropolitan Opera Company in New York has broadcast a performance every Saturday afternoon during the opera season, bringing music of the highest quality to millions of American listeners and to a vast audience abroad. Amateur groups bring opera productions to people living in the smaller cities.

The modern American theatre has perfected an unusual art form: the musical play. These "musicals" combine songs and dances in both traditional and modern styles with stories of dramatic interest. Examples include "Porgy and Bess," "Oklahoma!," "South Pacific," "My Fair Lady," "Hello, Dolly!," "Fiddler on the Roof" and "A Chorus Line." Well-known composers and lyricists of musical have included Irving Berlin, Jerome Kern, Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, George and Ira Gershwin, Cole Porter, Frank Loesser, Alan Jay Lerner, Frederick Loewe and Stephen Sondheim.

Audience response to traditional ballet and modern dance concerts has increased enormously in the past 10 years. Now nearly every city has at least one school for teaching ballet to children. A number of professional ballet companies are well established — among them the New York City Ballet, the American Ballet Theatre, the Alvin Ailey Dance Company, the Joffrey Ballet, the Dance Theatre of Harlem and the San Francisco Ballet. Jerome Robbins, the late George Balanchine, Martha Graham, Twyla Tharp, Paul Taylor, Merce Cunningham and Eliot Feld, are among the well-known choreographers of recent years.

Star dancers include Suzanne Farrell, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Judith Jamison, Fernando Buñones, Gelsey Kirkland and Allegra Kent. A number of excellent American ballets have been created, and classical French and Russian works continue to have great appeal. Nationwide television programmes help to make all forms of dance popular.

Literature

The Nobel Prize for literature has been awarded to eight Americans: Sinclair Lewis, Eugene O'Neill, Pearl Buck, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, Saul Bellow and Isaac Bashevis Singer.

While the leading poets of midcentury — Robert Frost, William Carlos Williams, Marianne Moore and Robert Lowell — have died, a new generation has taken their place.

Among the most influential of these poets are John Ashbery, Allen Ginsberg, Galway Kinnell, W.S. Merwin, Gary Snyder, Adrienne Rich and James Merrill.

In recent years fiction writing, particularly short stories, has flourished in the hands of such contemporary masters as John Updike, Norman Mailer, Philip Roth, Eudora Welty and Bernard Malamud, as well as newly recognised writers, William Kennedy, Alice Walker and Raymond Carver.

About 47,000 new books are published each year. Low-cost books in paper covers make available some of the world's best literature to American

readers. Each day an average of nearly one million copies of all books, including textbooks, are sold. Publishers are finding more readers for serious works — biography, history, economics, philosophy, religion and science. More than 10 million Americans belong to book clubs and receive books regularly at reduced prices.

There are more than 32,000 libraries in the United States. Over one-third are free public libraries, which lend about 500 million books a year. Institutions of higher learning house nearly 5,000 libraries; Harvard University has the largest of these. In addition, there are at least 1,600 medical libraries and another 1,565 governmental libraries. A copy of every major book published in the United States goes to the government's library of Congress in Washington, D.C., which is the nation's largest.

Art and sculpture

Many Americans study art for the sake of creative expression and there are several million amateur painters and sculptors; others are serious artists who make art their life work. The nation has more than 500 art schools.

Some of the best known painters of recent years are Georgia O'Keeffe, Robert Rauschenberg, Jasper Johns, Willem de Kooning, Helen Frankenthaler, Frank Stella, Robert Motherwell, Andy Warhol and Andrew Wyeth, and a younger group headed by Julian Schnabel, David Salle and Robert Longo. Well-known sculptors include the late Alexander Calder and David Smith, Louise Nevelson, George Segal, Isamu Noguchi, Mark di Suvero, and Robert Irwin. In architecture the works of the late giants Buckminster Fuller, Edward Durrell Stone, Frank Lloyd Wright, Eero Saarinen, are widely known, but contemporary architects like I.M. Pei, Philip Johnson, Charles Moore, Kevin Roche, Michael Graves, Robert Venturi and Richard Meier continue to turn out innovative design.

Nearly every city of any size has an art gallery or two and a museum. Notable art museums

include the National Gallery and the Hirshhorn in Washington, D.C.; the Metropolitan Museum (the nation's largest), the Museum of Modern Art and the Guggenheim Museum, all in New York; the Art Institute of Chicago; and the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. Each year over 100 million persons visit the nation's 763 art, history and scientific museums.

Stage and screen

Many new plays, usually about 50 productions a season, are presented first on Broadway, the theatre district of New York City. If successful, they often go "on the road" to scores of cities throughout the country.

To many people, seeing a Broadway show is a high point in their visit to the nation's largest city. In addition, a movement known as "regional theatre" has developed across the United States in the past 30 years; and large subscription audiences now attend professional theatre based in their own communities.

Over the years New York theatre has developed two new avenues, known as "off Broadway" and "off-off Broadway," where plays are modestly staged in small playhouses, but some rank with the best Broadway performances in professional skill, and many enjoy long runs. Among the distinguished writers of plays are Arthur Miller, David Mamet, the late William Saroyan, the late Tennessee Williams, Sam Shepard, Marsha Norman and Edward Albee.

After the regular theatre season has closed, more than 300 summer theatres go into action in rural areas, in suburbs and at seashore and mountain resorts. Sometimes the theatre is only a renovated barn or even a tent. Well-known actors often appear in these plays. At the same time, ambitious, young students of the theatre have an opportunity to work with experienced actors and directors.

Outdoor pageant plays have also grown in popularity. One of the best known, "The Common Glory" — a story of America's early history — is performed every summer at

Williamsburg, Virginia. Motion pictures remain a favourite form of entertainment despite the popularity of television. There are some 16,000 indoor motion picture screens (with as many as 12 screens clustered in one theatre) and about 2,800 outdoor "drive-ins," where patrons sit in their own automobiles to watch domestic and foreign films.

Not as many feature films are being made today as 20 years ago, but the quality of the films has improved. Independent producers with fresh ideas and approaches have taken over from the factorylike production of the old studio system.

They select their stories and treat the subjects in ways that reflect their creative ideas. Many films made abroad enrich the American screen with new faces and new ideas. Modern methods of movie-making, such as the wide screen, colour film, and improved sound, have enhanced realism and audience enjoyment.

Television, in 98 per cent of the homes, gives the American

people a wide variety of programmes from early morning until late at night on their 121 million receiving sets. Featuring many great entertainers and such brilliant singers as Renata Tebaldi and Leontyne Price, television programmes have given viewers new insight into history, art, music, literature, ballet, theatre, the discoveries of modern science and the wonders of the universe; television is used in large classrooms and in the home as a teaching aid. Some programmes, particularly on the public broadcasting system, are designed specifically for children.

The television viewer pays no tax or charges for receiving programmes on his set. The cost of the programmes on commercial television is borne chiefly by "sponsors" who buy air time to advertise their goods or services during programmes. Subscribers to cable television, which is growing rapidly in popularity, do pay a monthly fee for access to as many as 100 channels of news, sports, movies, community events and other broadcasts.



James Baldwin: American black novelist, playwright, essayist and civil rights advocate

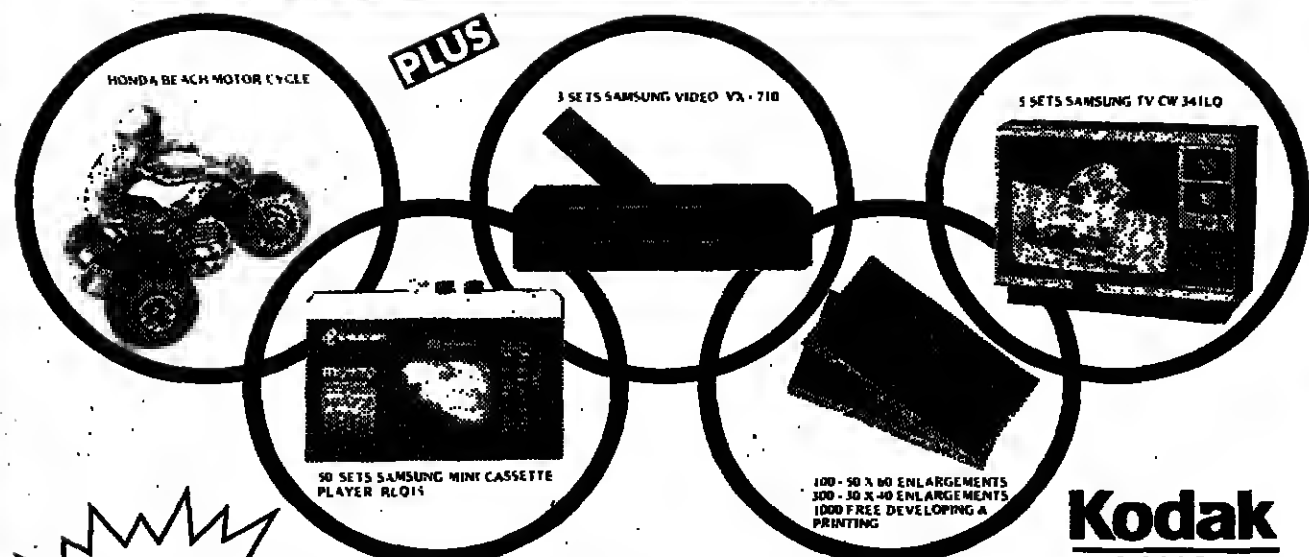
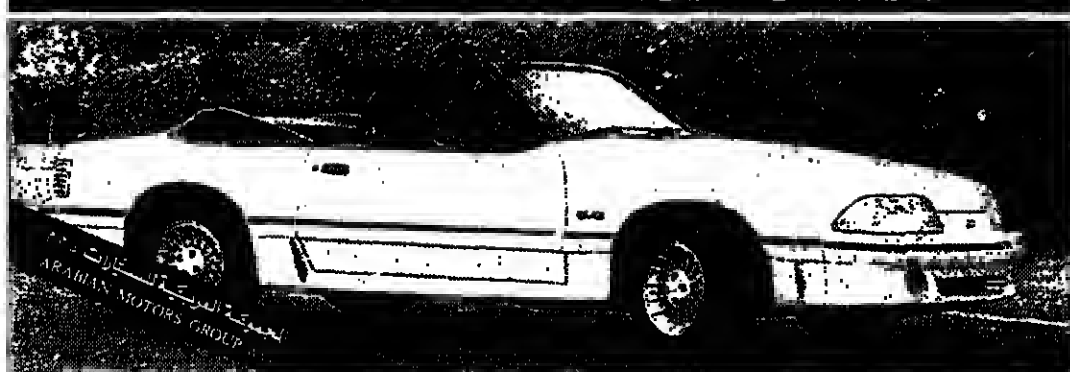


Andy Warhol, the painter: an enigma to the end

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Progressive international economic policy

By Robert L. McLan

HISTORICALLY the United States has had a strong drive toward economic protectionism — the practice of using tariffs or quotas to limit imports of foreign goods in the interest of protecting native industry.

This policy originated early in the nation's history. It was possible because of geographic isolation: it was necessary because new industry needed to grow to a size that would permit some economies of scale, and meeting competition from abroad would not allow it to grow.

Before the 1930s the US government had little sustained involvement in international economic policy. The famous Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930 had capped the protectionist tradition.

But since that time, American policy has moved steadily toward a shared global perspective, although until recently the United States usually ignored the world in setting its own domestic economic policy.

The US felt free to do this because its resources, market size, and technology all helped create a high degree of self-sufficiency — or, as economists



US government policy may encourage private investment in developing nations — for example, this Goodyear plant near New Delhi where some 800 Indians produce 1,200 tyres a day.

put it, autarchy. During the 1960s and 1970s, the United States leaned heavily in the direction of free trade. At least four arguments have been advanced for this policy: (1) Without inter-

national trade the United States would have to do without products such as tea, coffee, or bananas; the country's use of metals such as steel, aluminium and uranium would be reduced; and consumption of

petroleum and uranium would be cut in half.

(2) Some goods can be obtained more cheaply from other parts of the world where labour costs less or where natural conditions make them less expensive to produce. American consumers should be permitted to benefit from these lower prices.

(3) The US gets better quality products through free trade because some countries specialise in making particular products with quality and skill.

(4) The US cannot enjoy the prosperity that comes from selling its products abroad unless it accepts imports from countries to whom it sells.

The United States exports products such as aircraft, computers, and machinery, along with farm products such as cereal grains and cotton. Each year in the mid-1970s, for example, the USA exported about 40 per cent of its cotton crop.

Even now, the United States has not committed itself to free trade in the classical sense of the term. Instead, America's official policy has been to apply certain principles to trade agreements.

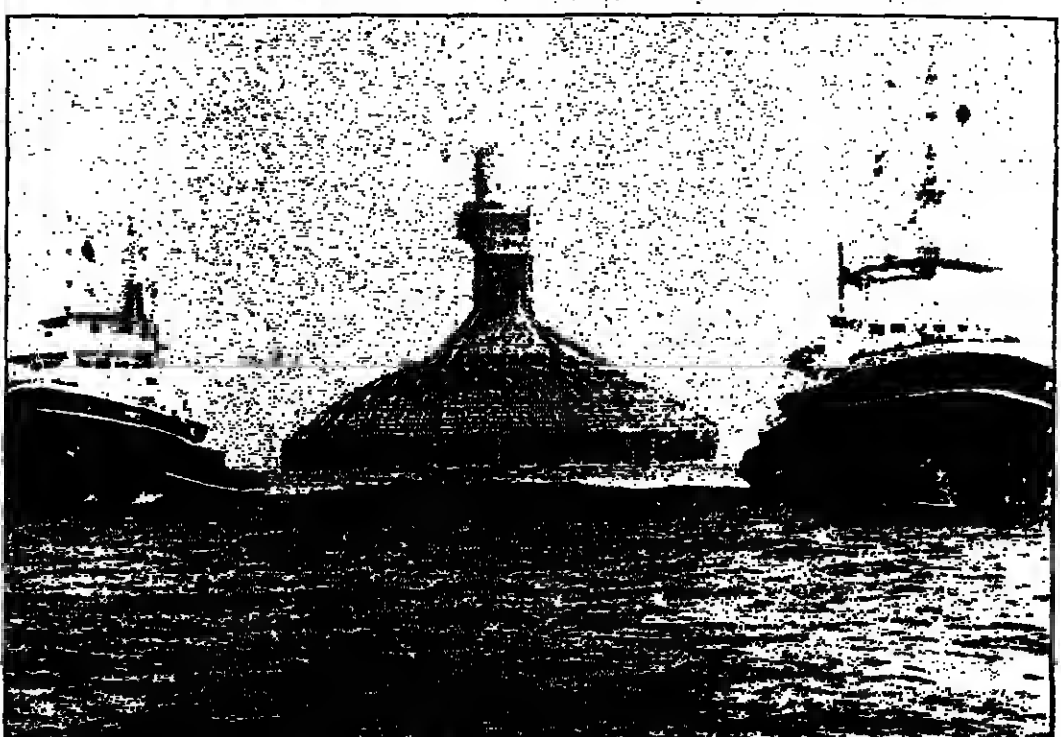
First is the policy of nondiscrimination. According to this principle, nations must not charge a higher duty on products they import from the United States than is charged to other nations on similar imports.

Conversely, the United States will avoid discriminating among the nations from which it imports goods, charging the same tariff rate to all countries.

A second policy is reciprocity, which says in effect that one nation has to make no greater internal adjustment than the other in the implementation of trade agreements.

Third the United States has followed a plan of multilateral tariff reductions, as outlined in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. This act authorised the so-called "Kennedy Round" trade negotiations, aimed at reducing tariffs between the United States and its major trading partners.

Despite such efforts to eliminate barriers to free trade, the US has felt it necessary, for reasons of foreign policy, to discriminate in trade against several clearly "unfriendly" countries. Recently some American foreign policy experts have questioned this approach.



The United States is seeking alternate sources of energy to reduce its dependence on oil imported from such nations as the United Arab Emirates, which owns Khazzan Dubai I, a large underwater crude oil storage tank.

By Bruce Oatman

THREE hundred years ago a handful of town dwellers lived in a few scattered locations along the Atlantic coastline of what is now the United States. In the early years of this century, over 50 percent of the population of the United States still lived in rural areas.

Today, however, the United States is a nation of urban dwellers. Over 80 percent of the national population lives either within the formal boundaries of cities or in the huge suburban rings (clusters of communities socially and economically connected to the cities) which surround them. More than two hundred of these metropolitan regions now make up the everyday setting of American life.

The influence of cities in modern America is extensive. Thanks in part to urban-based national news media, in a country in which fewer than five people in 100 now live on farms, the power of cities to influence life far beyond their borders is very great.

From urban centres, through suburban communities, into the smallest and most distant rural villages flow many social and economic values,

ways of making a living, clothing styles and manners, and a modern technological spirit. As a result, many of the once sharp distinctions that could be made between rural and urban ways of life no longer exist.

The geography may differ between city and country, and social and political attitudes may still vary, but the forms of living and working are remarkably similar.

How did this come about and what does it mean for the quality of American life today?

Source

The original North American colonies were regarded by the mother countries of Britain, Holland and France primarily as sources of raw material from field, forest, ocean and mine, and as potential markets for finished goods manufactured in Europe.

While this approach required rural and wilderness settlement, it was necessary, at the same time, to establish small towns in the colonies as administrative centres to control the emerging trans-Atlantic trade.

These towns were gathering places for artisans and shopkeepers who served the agricultural hinterlands. In the large and frightening wilderness, the

The changing urban scene

Most Americans live today in an urban setting — the central city or its surrounding suburbs, where they can enjoy the convenience, opportunity and activity found in large metropolitan areas.

port. By 1775, its population was about 25,000.

William Penn, who planned the city of Philadelphia, believed that a well-ordered city was necessary to economic growth and moral health. He wanted to build a "green country town" which would not be sharply cut off from the surrounding forest and farmlands. Inside the town were markets, residential housing, small factories, churches, public buildings, recreational areas and parks. Farming areas would be on the periphery but close enough to be accessible to the city dwellers.

Penn's ideas were widely copied in his day. An echo of them can be heard in contemporary planned communities which preserve parks and open spaces within a town's boundaries.

Activities

By 1750, the larger cities were dominated by a wide range of commercial and craft activities. A corresponding range of social groups developed: from an economically and socially dominant merchant and administrative class to a middle class of artisans, shopkeepers, farmers and smaller traders. On the edge of society, groups of the poor and dispossessed scrambled for an economic foothold, and were sometimes dependent upon charity.

Culturally, the colonies were outposts of Britain. The colonial cities were visited by touring actors and musicians and enriched by the development of schools, libraries and lecture halls. All of this increased the differences between city and country life and contributed to the importance of the American city as an initiator of social change.

In terms of administration, the development of towns created a dense web of social, economic and governmental structures and regulations. However, the forms of municipal government varied greatly from place to place.

In New England, the town meeting prevailed. This was a gathering of all citizens to discuss common concerns, and was an outgrowth of Protestant leader John Calvin's ideas about providing for representative government in a religious community. This form of community government continues today in the small towns of the Northeast.

Independence

The War of Independence (1775-1783) was largely brought about by the grievances of city dwellers. Strict limitations imposed by the British on manufacture and trade, and the British Parliament's repeated levying of taxes without prior consultation with the colonists were widely perceived as unjust and punitive measures. Furthermore, one hundred years of inter-city trade had forged a sense of nationhood. The famous Boston Tea Party, during which colonists destroyed tea imported on British ships rather than pay taxes on it, expressed the colonists' frustration and their growing sense of national unity.

The war secured political independence for the United States, but economically, the new nation was still dependent upon the trading patterns that had developed over a century. The country supplied raw material and imported finished goods. This situation lasted until the War of 1812 (with England), during which great suffering occurred as a result of the British blockade of American ports. Even those Americans who had earlier resisted the development of a large manufacturing sector and the growth of cities now changed their minds.

Upland

At the time of the War of 1812, less than one in 10 Americans lived in cities. By the end of World War I (1914-1918), one in two did. In 1812, American cities had experienced little of the over-crowding and decay of European cities of that time. Within a few decades, however, the very rapid growth of urban population gave American cities all of the unpleasant qualities long associated with older cities everywhere.

This growth can be traced to four causes: rapid industrialization, with its ever increasing demand for workers; the relentless construction of roads and railways, making easier the movement of goods and people from, to and through the urban manufacturing centres; a steady stream — at times a flood — of immigrants fleeing war, persecution and poverty in their countries of origin and concentrating in America's major ports of entry; and farm workers, displaced by machinery or discouraged by low wages, making their way to a supposed brighter future in the cities.

Boston's population increased from 43,000 in 1820 to 250,000 in 1870. New York's population went from 124,000 in 1820 to 942,000 in 1870. Philadelphia's population rose from 64,000 to 674,000 in the same period; and Chicago's population climbed from 0 to 299,000. During the same period, the ratio of urban dwellers in the much expanded national population rose from eight percent to 25 percent.

This was also the period of

westward migration, which settled the territory from Chicago to California. By the end of the 19th century, the United States was dotted with large and small cities. These were bound together in a continent-wide web of social and economic relations made possible by the building of road and rail systems. From the 1820s to the 1880s, changes occurred so rapidly that city governments were unable to cope with them.

Immigrants

By 1830, New York had gained a reputation, which it still holds, as a place of frantic motion and constant activity. The city was considered to be the showcase of American modernism. At the same time, New York experienced archaic sanitation, typhoid and dysentery epidemics, contaminated water, severe poverty, insufficient housing and schools, and an overwhelming influx of immigrants. Juvenile crime was so widespread that in 1849 New York's police chief devoted his entire annual report to the subject. Garbage filled the streets and, until the 1860s, bands of pigs were typically let loose to roam as scavengers in all the larger cities.

The immigrants came from practically every country and area of the world, though the majority of the earlier wave (1830-1870) were from northern and western Europe and most of the later wave (1880-1920) came from eastern and southern Europe. These immigrants crowded into the cities, often living together in distinct communities, or ethnic neighborhoods, demarcated by language, religion and cultural differences. Many of these enclaves — less well defined and less separated from the surrounding culture — still exist today.

Between 1880 and 1920, many urban problems found at least temporary solutions. Movement to bring about social, economic and political reform arose in all the large cities. Collectively, these reform activities came to be known as the Progressive Movement. The same creative impulses that were transforming industrial production were turned to the social problems of the new cities.

Public health programmes were started, and groups were founded to offer help to the poor. Public school systems were enlarged and strict qualification standards for teachers were set.

Housing quality laws were passed. Agencies were created to teach language and job skills to millions of immigrants. In addition, there were many technical innovations that improved the quality of city life. These included the electric light and the electrification of machinery, water and sewage systems, the trolley car and subway, and the elevator and skyscraper.

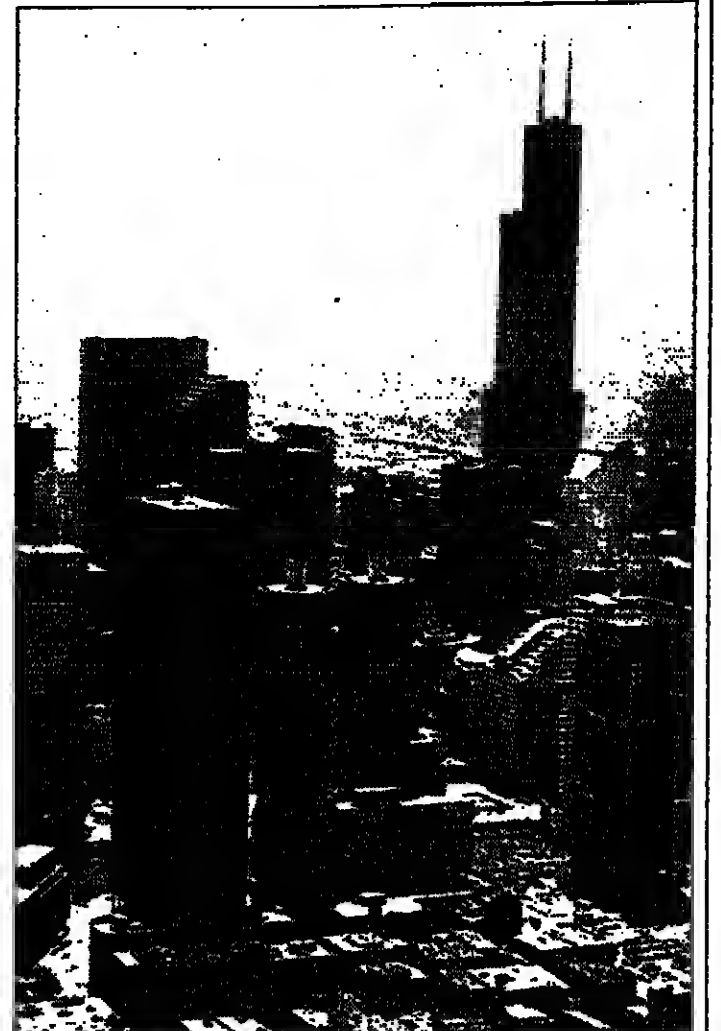
By the 1920s, it seemed that the American city was finally gaining the ability to solve its many problems.

Metropolis

By about 1918, half of the United States population lived in cities and metropolitan areas; by 1980, about 80 percent lived in such places. Strong economic and social currents encourage the continued concentration of the urban population, which otherwise might disperse into more sparsely settled areas.

The creation of large metropolitan markets for goods, services and jobs acts as magnet for further growth. In addition, as farming has become more mechanized over the last half century, increasing numbers of unneeded farm workers have followed those who earlier sought better lives in urban areas.

Despite this, many central city areas have experienced a decrease in population since the mid-1960s. This loss is not the result of people's returning to live on farms or in villages. It is a product of Americans' increasing prosperity and of



Chicago's Sears tower, tallest at right, overlooks a skyline of glass, steel and history.

their desire to own a piece of land and a private house.

The growth of American cities between 1860 and 1960 has always been viewed in the United States with feelings of both pride and dismay. The city is a product of the machine age; it is a creation of the industrialisation which produced much of the country's wealth and strength. Much that is best and most innovative in education, culture, and political and social thought results from the intellectual exchange and excitement which city life makes possible.

On the other hand, poverty, overcrowding, social conflict and criminal violence are also much more common in cities than in rural areas. Demands for social services which go beyond the ability of the cities to provide have, over time, created problems which make living in the cities less attractive.

Suburbs

The response of many city dwellers has been to relocate from the city centre to less heavily populated areas at the edge of the city. These areas, known as "suburbs," have combined elements of both urban and rural living, and have blurred the dividing line between city and countryside. Many business and manufacturing firms have moved to these suburbs, attracted by lower taxes, low land prices, and the growing labour pool and retail markets there.

Older distinctions between city and suburb, central business district and suburban shopping area, and even city slum and single home residential district are not very useful today. This is because these places are no longer relatively independent. The suburban rings around all central cities must be regarded as part of the urban structure. Central cities and their suburbs together form metropolitan regions and must be considered economic and social wholes. Highways have been constructed to make travel from city to suburb easier, and the provision of social services has been extended, so that living in suburb is nearly as convenient as living in a city, and yet the problems of overcrowding and crime are much less serious.

Meeting the needs of these expanding outer rings of

metropolitan areas requires more complex systems of urban government. A variety of urban governmental forms, often distinguished by whether they are headed by an elected individual (mayor), a hired manager or a council of elected officials, is being tried to determine which is most effective at meeting modern urban/suburban needs.

Also as a result of the expansion of these suburban rings, many metropolitan areas have grown so large in recent decades that they have overlapped, and have begun to merge. This new urban network has been called "megapolitis" by French geographer Jean Gottman. He identified the largest of these as occupying an area on the Atlantic seaboard from north of Boston, through New York, south to Washington, D.C. — "Bosnywash." This megapolitis contains more than one sixth of the entire United States population. It is bound together by many economic and social relationships. It is estimated that by the year 2000, 80 percent of Americans will live in 28 or so of these megapolises.

As many of America's urban dwellers have moved to the suburban rings in search of greater privacy, cleaner air and less social conflict, a pattern of urban living has emerged which is in sharp contrast to that in cities in other industrialised countries.

Complex

Mass production and distribution of necessary goods are best accomplished when many people live together in a community. In this sense, the city is a product of industrialisation and trade — the foundations of the modern American economy.

Though cities are an essential part of a highly complex society such as that of the United States, the limits on individual freedom which are part of city life are difficult for most Americans to accept. This explains why the relationship of Americans to their cities has been a troubled one.

Americans live in cities from economic necessity and a desire to enjoy the social and cultural advantages cities offer. At the same time they yearn to own a separate piece of land, to be closer to nature and to be free of the limitations imposed by living too close to others.



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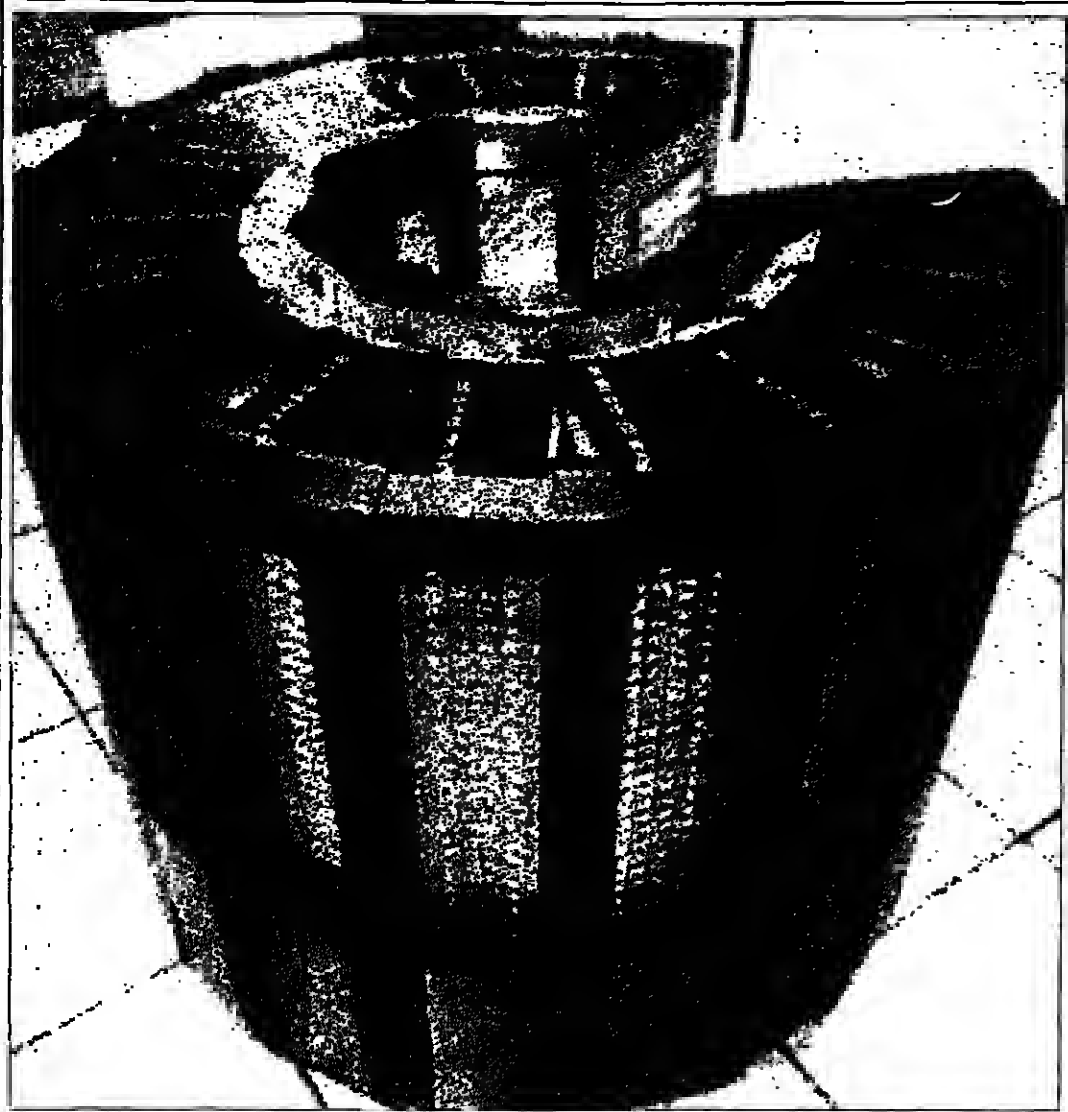
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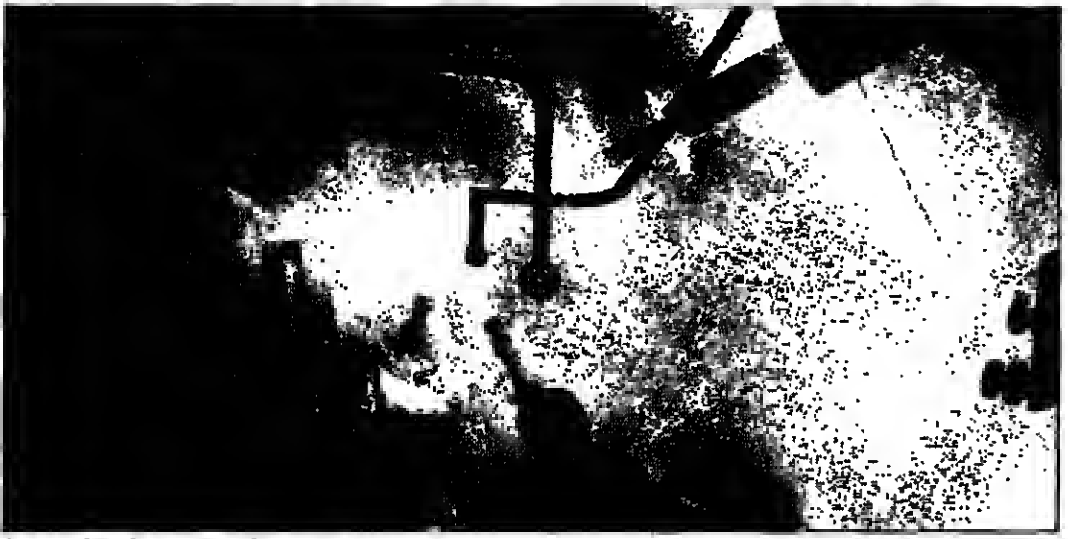
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The world's most powerful super-computer capable of performing 250 million computations a second and with a 256-million word memory is installed at the NASA research facility in Mountain View, California.



Research on laser beams in progress.

By Michael Cusack

NO country has a monopoly on inventive genius. Any given scientific discovery is likely to be based on the ideas of people from different nations and different times. However, countries can encourage or discourage scientific inquiry and technological development. From its emergence as an independent nation in the 18th century, the United States has encouraged science and invention. It has done this by promoting a free flow of ideas, by encouraging the growth of "useful knowledge" and by welcoming creative people from all over the world.

The United States of America was born during what is known in Western culture as the Age of Enlightenment. During that period of human history (usually considered to extend from 1680 to 1800), writers, philosophers and statesmen struggled to create "perfect societies" based on reason and logic.

Enlightenment thinkers rejected the superstitions, prejudices and restrictions of the past. They argued that by the use of individual reason, unlimited improvements could be made in human capacities and human happiness. They believed that government was justified only when it served the well-being of the governed. In time, they predicted, a free people would, through the use of reason and logic, wipe out ignorance, poverty, crime and war.

Leader

Above all else, Enlightenment philosophers urged the advancement of science — the understanding and use of nature's powers — to improve the human condition. They talked about an ideal "republic of science." In such a republic, reason and logic would reign supreme, ideas would be freely examined and exchanged and useful knowledge would be advanced to benefit all people.

From zippers to lasers, Americans have produced more

United States leads the world

Many of the leaders of America's struggle for independence from Britain were strongly influenced by Enlightenment ideas and endorsed the "republic of science" notion. A number of colonial American farmers educated themselves in Latin — not in order to read ancient Roman or early church writers — but to read the scientific works of Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727).

Newton was very popular in colonial America and many Americans were very optimistic about the role of science in a free society. These included Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) and Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), who, throughout their lives, participated in and encouraged scientific studies.

From the 1740s on, Franklin knew most of the scientists in the American colonies. He was, in a sense, the unofficial leader of the American scientific community. He also corresponded with many of Western Europe's leading scientists. In this manner, he served as a bridge for scientific information between the Old World and the New World.

By encouraging naturalists to compile information about North America's unique plant and animal life, Franklin encouraged European scientific interest in the continent. Thanks to Franklin, the findings of Pennsylvania botanists John Bartram (1699-1777) and his son William (1739-1823) were acclaimed by European scientific societies.

To promote scientific research in America and to spread the word of the latest scientific developments in Europe, Franklin helped organize the American Philosophical Society in 1743. This was the first of many societies that have helped advance science and learning in America.

However, Franklin was also a man of action, and in the 1740s he conducted a series of experiments to advance the understanding of electricity. Franklin attended two lectures/demonstrations on electricity in the early 1740s and he became fascinated by the subject. He read about electricity in various European journals, then bought and borrowed an amount of electrical apparatus.

After many experiments, and observations, Franklin claimed that lightning is a form of electricity. This had been suggested before, but Franklin was the first to prove it. From the beginning, American science has always had a practical side. Based on the knowledge he acquired of electrical discharge paths, Franklin invented the lightning rod as a protective device for homes and public buildings, and he urged members of the Philosophical Society to promote useful knowledge for the benefit of the people. He contributed many useful inventions, including the Pennsylvania stove, bifocal glasses and a four-pane lamp for street lighting.

Jefferson also stressed the practical aspects of science. For years, Jefferson and William Bartram exchanged seeds, plants and botanical information in an effort to improve American farming. On his diplomatic trips, Jefferson collected seeds and information about crops in other countries. Then he studied the feasibility of introducing those crops to parts of the United States. He introduced various types of rice, olives and grasses.

Involved

With Franklin and Jefferson, the dividing line between science and technology was often blurred. That was usually not the case in Europe at the time. There, scientists or natural philosophers, as they preferred to call themselves, pursued knowledge for its own sake. They often talked about "true science" as something apart from the concerns of everyday life. They usually left the application of science to mechanics and tradesmen. But there was a wide knowledge gap between the two groups and little effort was made to bridge it.

Early science in America could not afford such luxury. American scientists were very much involved in everyday affairs. They were also mindful of Franklin's advice to promote useful knowledge.

Most American scientists of the late 18th century were involved in the struggle to win American independence and forge a new nation. These scientists included the astronomer David Rittenhouse (1732-1796), the medical scientist Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), the botanist Benjamin Smith Barton (1766-1815) and the natural historian Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827).

During the American Revolution, Rittenhouse helped design the defenses of Philadelphia and built telescopes and navigation instruments for the United States Army and Navy. He also designed road and canal systems for the state. Finally he returned to studying the stars and planets and gained a worldwide reputation in that field.

Immigrants

Near the end of the 18th century, science in the newly created United States was imbued with a pioneering or frontier spirit. It was also isolated by the broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean from the main currents of scientific thought and research in Europe. Science books and equipment were in short supply in America. American scientists often "invented" products and processes that already existed in Europe.

In addition, the United States was a relatively poor

nation. There were neither public nor private funds available for large-scale scientific research and leisurely study. Two American universities — the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard University in Massachusetts — had several distinguished scientists on their faculties, but they were not in a position to compete with the long-established, well-endowed universities in Europe.

Despite all that, America had certain advantages and attractions for scientists from other lands. American science was closely linked with the needs and feelings of the people. It was also democratic and free from the restrictive traditions of Europe. Everything was new in America and presented a "fresh-start" environment. Many of the leaders of the new nation were enthusiastic about science and warmly welcomed scientists and technologists from other lands.

One of the first to come was the British chemist, Joseph Priestley (1733-1804). Though Priestley was one of the leading scientists of his day, his work was frequently ridiculed in Britain because his political opinions were at odds with those of the government. So Priestley came to America for, as he put it, "the sake of pursuing our common studies without molestation."

Priestley was the first of thousands of world-renowned scientists that have come to the United States in search of a free, creative environment. Many, like Priestley, came to escape prejudice and persecution. Their numbers have included the theoretical physicist Albert Einstein (1879-1955), the mathematician Theodore von Karman (1881-1963), Enrico Fermi (1901-1954), producer of the world's first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction and Vladimir K. Zworykin (1889-1982), the inventor of the electronic television camera.

Other scientists came to the United States to share in the nation's rapid growth and the opportunity to apply new scientific ideas to practical uses. Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) moved down from Canada to develop the telephone and also to work on related inventions. Charles P. Steinmetz (1865-1923) came to America for the opportunity to develop new alternating current electrical systems at General Electric. (Steinmetz was also a refugee from persecution.)

Later, other scientists came to share in the nation's new, outstanding research facilities. In the early decades of the 20th century, financial resources for

the support of scientific research were plentiful and scientists working in the United States could hope for considerable material, as well as intellectual, rewards.

In the early part of the century, many developments — particularly in toolmaking, agriculture and construction — were made with little reliance on scientific knowledge and methods. The fact that certain things worked was accepted and used without much questioning or analysis. This is part of the heritage of technology.

Many later developments — particularly those involving electricity, magnetism, chemistry, biology and structural mechanics — required a basic understanding of scientific discoveries and principles. This linking of scientific understanding and technological knowledge led to a type of applied science for which Americans became renowned.

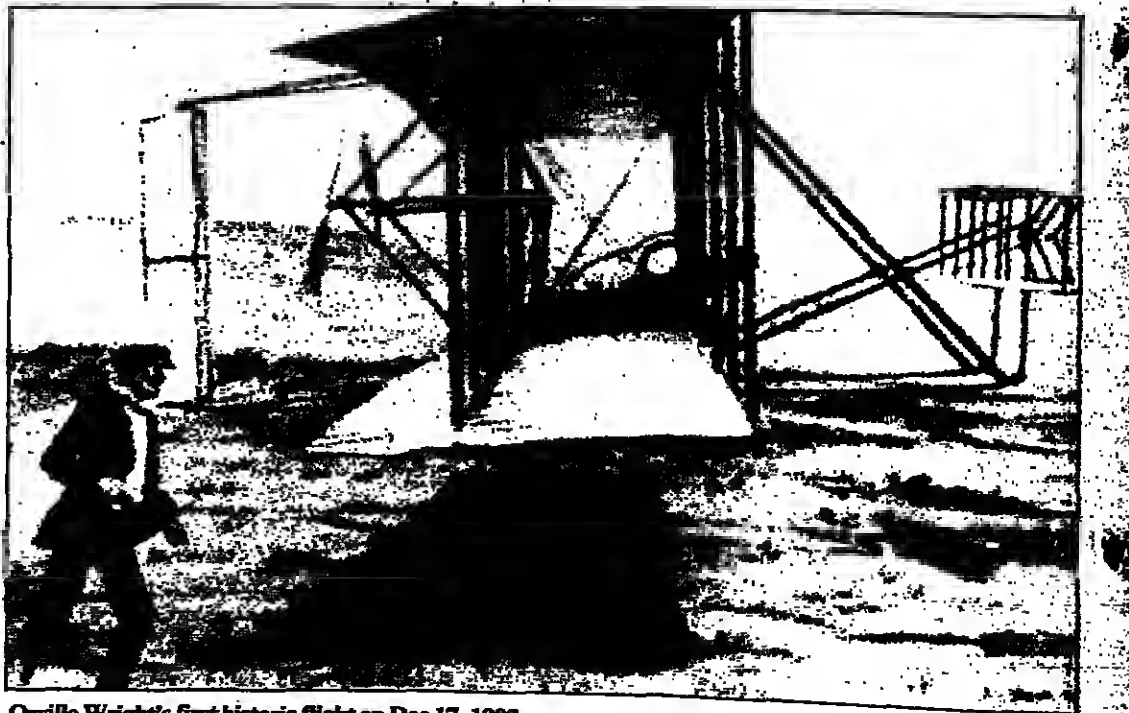
The most outstanding American applied scientist of the 19th century was Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931), who is credited with more than a thousand original inventions. Edison investigated numerous scientific discoveries to see if those discoveries could be put to practical use.

Edison's primary goal was the adaptation of science to benefit people. Though Joseph Swan built an incandescent electric lamp before Edison, Edison's design was more practical. Both inventors used carbon filaments in a high vacuum; however, Swan's low-resistance filament didn't last nearly so long as Edison's high resistance filaments. Furthermore, Edison's light bulbs could be turned on and off individually while Swan's bulbs could only be used in a system where several lights are turned on or off at the same time.

Edison backed up his incandescent lamp development with the creation of entire electrical generating systems. Within 30 years, his developments put electric lighting into millions of homes.

Plane

Another landmark application of scientific ideas to practical uses was provided by the Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio. In their small bicycle shop, they became fascinated with descriptions of a German inventor named Otto Lilienthal. Though a leading American scientist of the day said it was impossible, Wilbur and Orville Wright resolved to build a powered flying machine.



Orville Wright's first historic flight on Dec. 17, 1903.

Use

On the basis of experiments and observations, Franklin claimed that lightning is a form of electricity. This had been suggested before, but Franklin was the first to prove it.

From the beginning, American science has always had a practical side. Based on the knowledge he acquired of electrical discharge paths, Franklin invented the lightning rod as a protective device for homes and public buildings, and he urged members of the Philosophical Society to promote useful knowledge for the benefit of the people. He contributed many useful inventions, including the Pennsylvania stove, bifocal glasses and a four-pane lamp for street lighting.

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Most significant in contributing to this success is the Jockey commitment to quality, leadership and innovative programmes.

Jockey International first introduced the now famous Jockey brand brief in 1934. Despite being marketed during an era of economic depression, its success was overwhelming. Consumer demand for functional, high quality underwear had finally been met.

For over one hundred years, Jockey International has consistently maintained an undisputed reputation as an aggressive and innovative leader in the men's apparel industry. A vigorous product development programme coupled with the

application of modern marketing methods provides assurance of Jockey brand's continued domination in the men's quality underwear market.

As today's lifestyles have led to increased leisure time, Jockey brand has expanded into the men's casual and active sportswear markets. Jockey brand men's tenniswear and other leisure apparel including hosiery and sleepwear is successfully marketed throughout the United States and the world.

A major reason for Jockey International's success in the international business world is the emphasis on a close personal association with its partners. These personal ties are cultivated and encouraged by a free exchange of ideas through frequent overseas conferences and mutual visits.

Several years ago Jockey

International viewed the women's underwear market as a potential growth area. Since women purchase a large share of men's underwear for their families, they were already familiar with Jockey brand quality. We, likewise, received letters from women who either wore Jockey underwear themselves or requested that we offer similar quality products for women.

Significant research of the women's market indicated a need for comfortable, well-fitting, 100 per cent cotton garments. In November 1983, we introduced a new product line, called JOCKEY FOR HER.

We began with lowers of 100 per cent combed cotton jersey fabric that was mechanically compacted for shrinkage control. Special attention was given to design as well as to top elastic and leg openings. As our

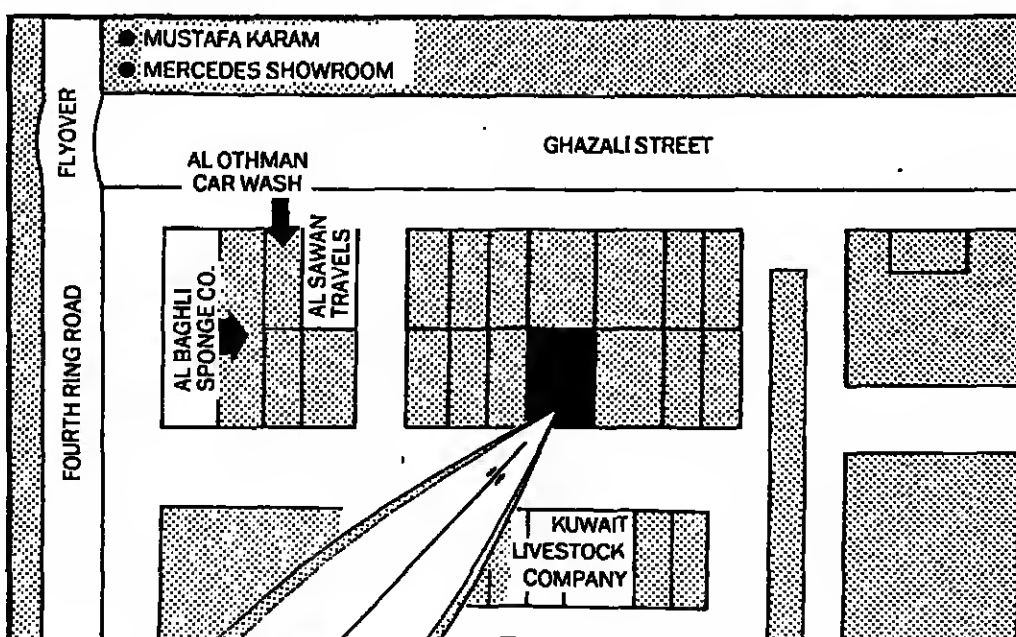
initial styles became established, new items, including camisole, tank tops, sleepwear, etc. were added.

The introduction of this new programme was an instant success and JOCKEY FOR HER has become the foremost brand in women's cotton underwear.

Jockey brand products manufactured abroad must meet similar high quality standards as those manufactured in the United States. Licensee developed garments are tested by the International Operations Division before being approved for production under the Jockey brand name.

A brand can only be considered truly international if it is strong in each individual country. In all countries where Jockey International operates, its products project a consistently high image of quality and fashion leadership.

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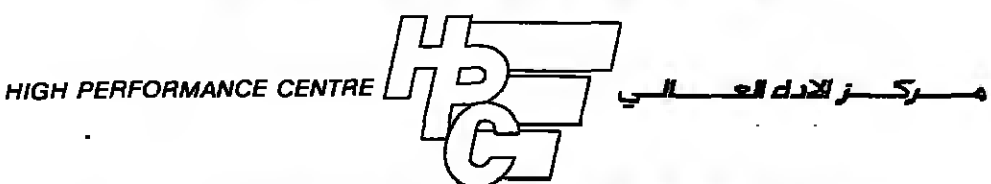
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In science and technology

Combining scientific knowledge and mechanical skills, the Wright brothers built and flew several gliders. Then on December 17, 1903, they flew a powered, controlled, heavier-than-air flying machine. The rest is history.

An even more classic example of applying abstract scientific principles to create a new field of technology was provided by three American physicists in the 20th century.

Drawing on Max Planck's quantum theory and Albert Einstein's explanation of photoelectric phenomena, John Bardeen, William Shockley and Walter Brattain of Bell Laboratories invented the transistor in 1948. The transistor — a solid-state replacement for the vacuum tube — revolutionized electronics.

When it was invented, the transistor was smaller and required less power than a vacuum tube. But that was just a beginning. With the invention of the integrated circuit in 1958, the pace of electronic and computer technology was greatly increased. Today, thousands of even millions of integrated circuits can be placed on silicon chips no bigger than postage stamps. This means that tremendous amounts of electronic circuitry can be packed into small packages. As a result, book-sized computers of the 1980s can outperform room-sized computers of the 1960s.

Computer

An American invention that was barely noticed in 1948 has created the computer age. And the progress of that age is changing the way millions of people work, study, conduct business transactions and engage in research.

Computers are products of science and technology that are, in turn, having an enormous impact on science and technology. Mathematical computations and information-processing operations that once required weeks can be per-

formed in minutes through the use of computers. All aspects of basic research, experimentation, data gathering, testing and analysis have been improved by computer use.

Beyond the laboratory, computers are streamlining and quickening the operations of factories, farms, foundries, schools, stores, libraries and hospitals. Computers are being used increasingly to aid in medical diagnosis and record keeping. Computers are also revolutionizing the design, manufacture, testing and marketing of new products. Computer-controlled robots are performing more and more production functions. Entire computer-controlled factories, distribution centres and communication networks are likely to appear in the near future as scientists explore the development of advanced thinking machines or artificial intelligence.

Prizes

Not only are computers being used to develop and manufacture numerous products, they are also increasingly being incorporated into the products. Most cars, trains, ships, appliances, machine tools, weapons, communications equipment, cash registers, toll booths, assembly systems, etc. contain computer circuits. And this trend is increasing. We are on the brink of a computerized future.

As in the case of transistor and computer development, Americans have an outstanding record of applied science and technology achievements. From zippers to lasers, Americans have produced more successful inventions than any other people on earth. But until the second half of the 20th century, Americans were considered far behind Europeans in terms of "pure" science discoveries, concepts and theories.

In terms of basic science achievements, nations are usually judged by the numbers

of Nobel Prizes won by their scientists in physics, chemistry and physiology/medicine. The will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), a Swedish scientist, called for the prizes to be awarded each year for outstanding work in physics, chemistry, physiology/medicine, literature and the promotion of peace. (Economics was added to the list in 1969.)

The first Nobel Prizes were awarded in 1901. In that year and for several subsequent years, the winners in the three science categories were Europeans. The first American scientist to win a Nobel Prize was Albert Abraham Michelson (1852-1931). Michelson, who was born and educated in Europe, won the 1909 prize in physics for determining the speed of light.

Five years passed before another American received a Nobel Prize in science. Theodore W. Richards (1868-1928) won the 1914 chemistry prize for determining the atomic weights of many chemical elements.

It was not until 1930 that an American scientist won a Nobel Prize in physiology/medicine. In that year Karl Landsteiner (1868-1943) was awarded a prize for his discovery of human blood groups.

N-energy

During the first half century of Nobel Prizes — from 1901 through 1950 — Americans were in a definite minority in all three science categories. This pattern started to change in physics by the late 1930s and in the other two science categories by the late 1940s. From 1950 through 1985, more American scientists have won the Nobel Prize than the scientists of all other nations combined.

Going into the second half of the 20th century, the strong United States lead in applied science and technology was broadened to encompass many areas of theoretical science. These include nuclear physics, genetics, space exploration and

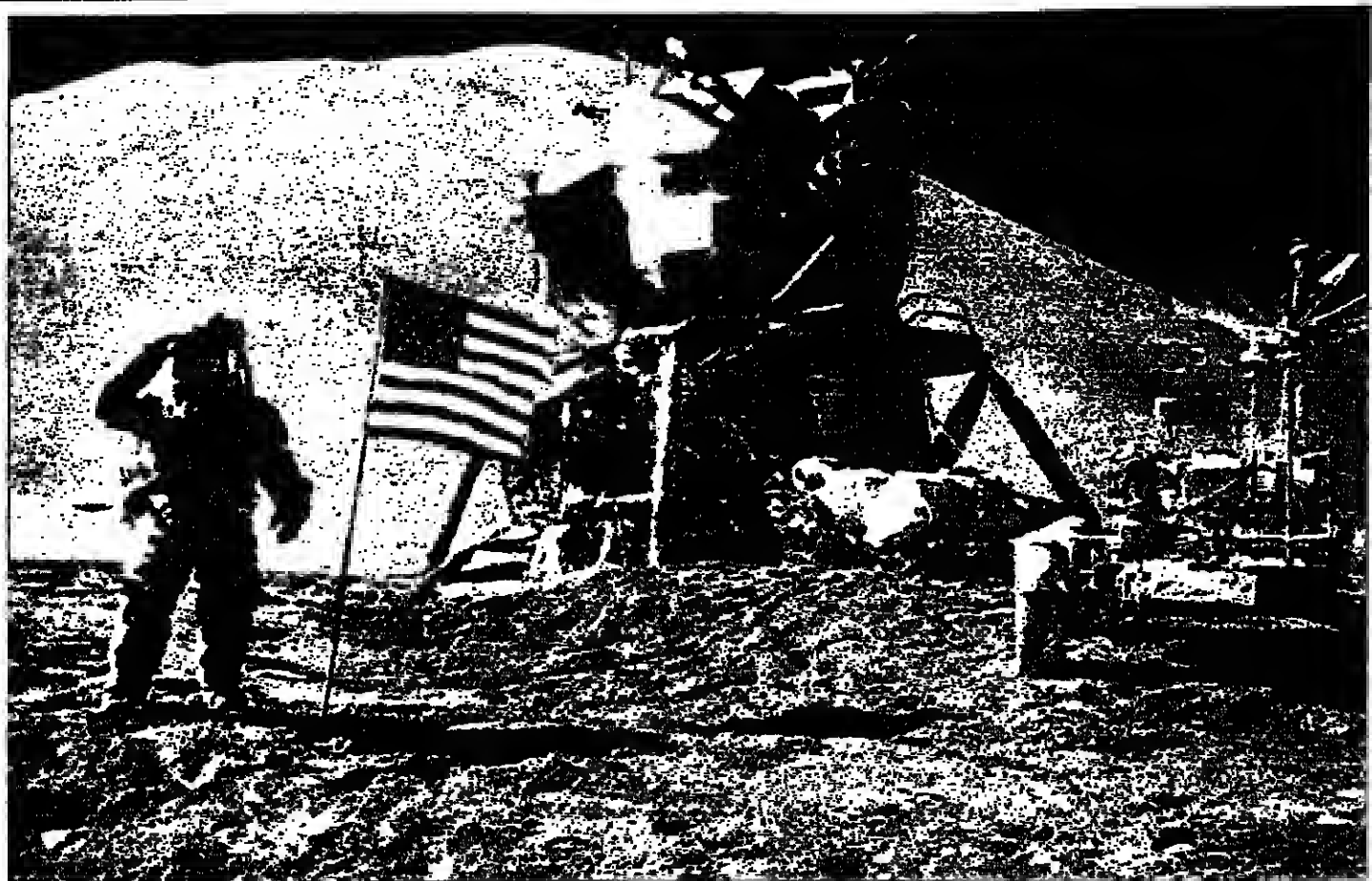
the manipulation of light.

One of the most spectacular — and controversial — achievements of United States science and technology has been the harnessing of nuclear energy. This achievement was based on scientific concepts developed since the beginning of the 20th century. The concepts were provided by scientists of many lands. But the scientific and technological effort needed to turn abstract ideas into the reality of nuclear fission was provided in the United States during the early 1940s. Nuclear fission is the generation of energy by splitting the nuclei of certain atoms.

The idea of nuclear fission can be traced back to the work of Lord Rutherford and Frederick Soddy between 1901 and 1906. The two British scientists studied the makeup of the atomic nucleus and concluded that a great store of energy was locked in each nucleus. Soddy suggested that someday that enormous energy might be released.

Fear that such an atomic war might occur swept through the international scientific community in 1938. Word leaked out that German scientists Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann had split a uranium nucleus by bombarding it with subatomic particles. Other nuclear physicists soon realised the significance of this event. Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi and Leo Szilard concluded that a nuclear chain reaction was achievable. In such a reaction, the splitting of each nucleus would release particles to split other nuclei. The result would be a tremendous release of energy.

Einstein (German/Jewish), Fermi (Italian) and Szilard (Hungarian) had fled to the United States to escape persecution in National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy. And they feared that the Nazis would develop an atomic bomb. In August 1939, Einstein wrote to President Franklin D. Roosevelt explaining



Astronaut Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, salutes the US flag.

that the element uranium might be turned into a great source of energy. He warned that "extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed."

This warning led to the Manhattan Project — the United States effort to build an atomic bomb. Milestones in this effort included achievement of the world's first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction by Enrico Fermi at the University of Chicago in December 1942. Another milestone was the explosion of the first atomic bomb at Trinity Site, New Mexico, on July 16, 1945.

Dangers

Various successes in developing peaceful uses of the atom — nuclear power, nuclear medicine and a new understanding of physics — have demonstrated man's creative use of this scientific breakthrough, which offers a message of hope to balance against our shared anxiety about the destructive potential of nuclear weapons. Since World War II,

Americans have debated the benefits of scientific progress. They have realised that scientific developments can endanger as well as help human-kind. On the one hand, science and technology have produced the dangers of radioactivity, toxic wastes, environmental disruptions and the threat of nuclear weapons.

Americans are responding to these concerns on a variety of fronts, including international arms control negotiations, environmental protection laws, development of long-term disposal sites in remote areas for nuclear wastes and creation of a "Superfund" programme to clean up dangerous chemical waste sites that threaten health.

Science and technology today, in the United States and throughout the world, are creating new worlds. And it is the responsibility of all people, as well as scientists, to make sure that these new worlds represent a genuine improvement in the quality of life for human beings everywhere.



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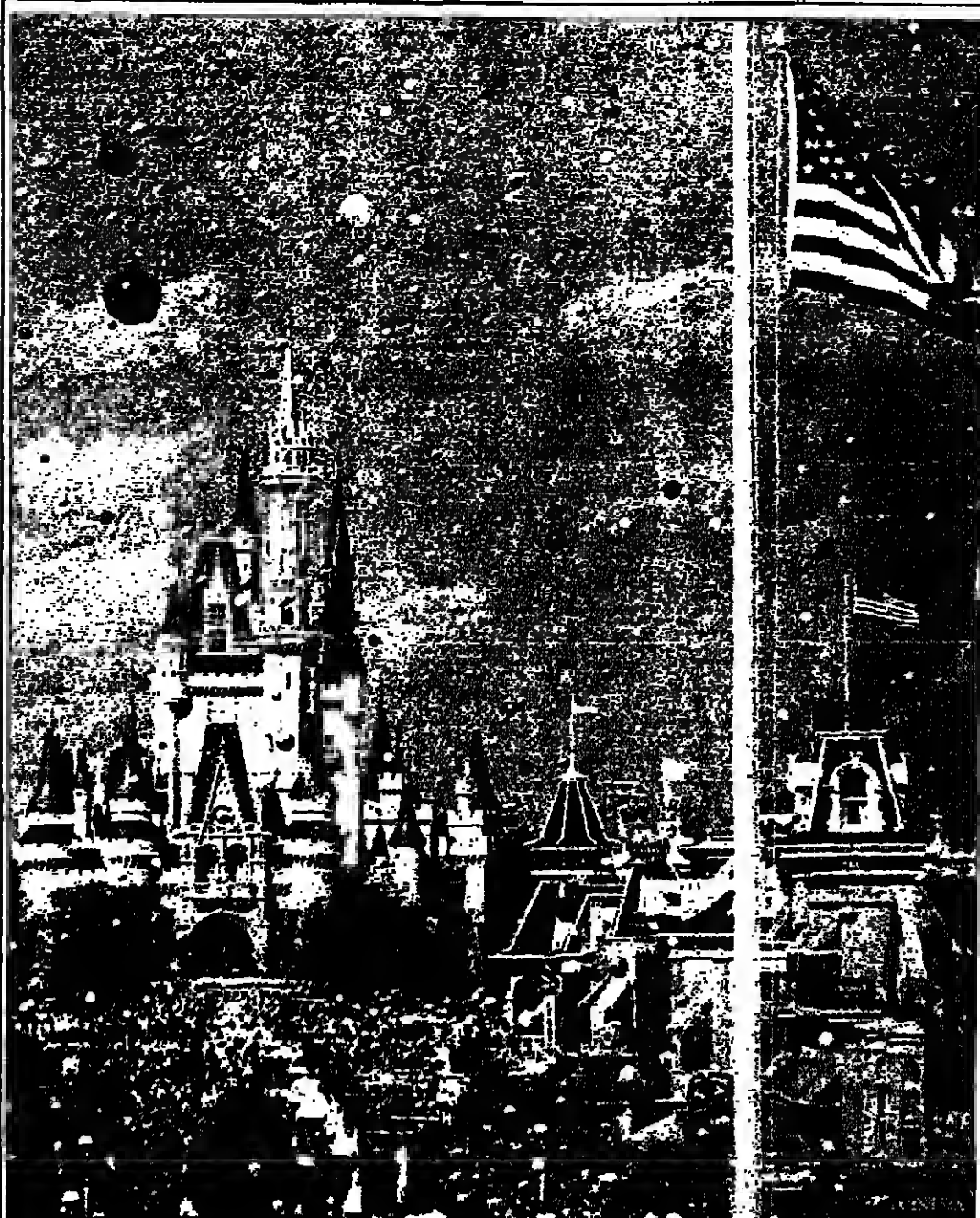


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ON this day, 4th of July 1988, Independence Day for us in America is a day of family reunions, picnics, barbecues and ball games. It is a day of festivities and a day of thanks for being able to pursue a way of life with total freedom and liberty.

We at the William Carter Company and Warner's would like to take this opportunity to thank our Kuwaiti friends and customers for their support and inform them the Carter's Fall Line will be in the market shortly. The William Carter Company is the leading American

manufacturer of infants and children's clothing garments. It is widely perceived to be the leader in the industry for high quality and styling. Warner's is the leader in women's intimate apparel in styling, comfortable fit, presenting an American product at most competitive prices.

Alaska to Florida, California

FROM the snowy peak of Mount McKinley (20,320 ft. 6,193m) in Alaska to the alligator swamps of the Florida Everglades, from the dazzling dunes of California's Anza Borrego Desert to the bare cliffs of Mount Cadillac in Maine, the United States is a mosaic of National and State Parks — 2,976 of them, covering 33 million acres of unspoiled wilderness. This vast system also includes hundreds of official historic sites, battlefields, parkways, wildlife refuges, scenic riverways, memorials and monuments.

Imagine you are an orbiting astronaut, approaching the west coast of the United States on one of those clear fall days when sunshine pours down over the whole country. The glittering sands and tropical foliage of Hawaii have already passed beneath you, and slipped over the horizon behind.

Now, rising out of the Pacific surf ahead of you is the tremendous state of California. The snow-rimmed Sierra Nevada looms behind it like a wall, slicing across it is the spectacular canyon of Yosemite, full of feathery waterfalls (one is ten times the height of Niagara). A little further south is the forest of Sequoia — 1,000 square miles of the world's biggest trees. The world's tallest trees are in northern California, in Redwood National Park.

Far up to your left you will see the peaks of the Cascade Mountains in the state of Washington. There is the glacier-frosted bulk of Mount Rainier, whose ice-caves bathe the visitor in blue light, and the chlorophyll green rain forest of Mount Olympus. There, too, in south Oregon, is a perfect cone filled with a sapphire lake of rain and snow water — Crater Lake National Park.

Far down to your right, in the southern part of California, is a different world entirely: Death Valley, the hottest and driest area of America. Much of it lies below sea level, and the temperature has been known to rise to 134°F. Yet despite its fearsome name and reputation, this National Monument has a harsh loveliness all its own, and can be comfortably explored by bus or hired car. (Air-conditioned models are standard throughout the southwestern United States.)

Even further south and west, zigzagging across the red and purple desert, is the world's most stupendous spectacle: the Grand Canyon. Many things famous for size seem disappointingly small on first acquaintance, but be assured this one is bigger than you can imagine, much less describe.

Utah and Arizona are prodigal in other national areas. There are the fairytale pink towers of Bryce Canyon, the incredible colours of the Painted Desert, the jewel-like logs of the Petrified Forest, and the prehistoric cliff dwelling of Mesa Verde, to name just a few.

As your spaceship begins to pass over the Rockies, you will notice the gorge of sparkling water running down the border of Utah and Colorado — the Green River. Located in the valley is Dinosaur National Monument, a paleontological

treasure-trove where the gigantic bones of mastodons are excavated in the view of visitors. Twenty-four complete skeletons have already been coaxed from the grainy rock.

Up north, where the Rockies curve from Wyoming into Idaho and Montana, is Yellowstone National Park, the world's greatest concentration of volcanic activity. Should you be orbiting past at the right moment (every 64 minutes or so) you will be able to see one of the thunderous explosions of Old Faithful — not to mention the bubbling and steaming of 10,000 other geysers and mud cannons. Yellowstone is also a vast (2,221,773 acres) wildlife refuge for black and grizzly bears, moose, elk, deer and bison.

Not far south are the Grand Teton Mountains, three sharp and glittering peaks overlooking a valley of lakes which reflect them like mirrors. In fall, when the trembling aspens turn bright gold, the effect is so brilliant that the park has been called a "jewel-box of nature". Rocky Mountain National Park, north of the mile-high city of Denver, is an enormous swath of the Wild West, perfectly preserved. All these parks are open year round.

The southern border of the United States is receding further and further away as you move out across the Great

Plains, still heading east. Down there to your right, in the huge expanses of New Mexico, and Texas, are the powdered-alabaster dunes of White Sands National Monument; the immense pillars of the Guadalupe Mountains (ornamented with Stone Age graffiti); the invisible vaults of Carlsbad Caverns — whose Big Room is the largest underground chamber in the world; and, furthest south of all, the Rio Grande flowing through the gorges of Big Bend National Park.

For a while now you soar over the immense treeless flatness of the Great Plains — a checkerboard of green and gold farms extending from horizon to horizon. Only in the north, where the Black Hills rise out of a sea of wheat, is there any geological interruption. In that area you will find the rolling prairies of Wind Cave National Park, and the fantastic eroded Badlands of North and South Dakota, where great herds of "buffalo" (bison) still roam.

Now the approaching line of "Old Man River" the Mississippi, signifies the end of the Great Plains. You are crossing over into the eastern third of the country and up there in the north you can see the ocean-like vastness of the Great Lakes system. Floating in the middle of Lake Superior is Isle Royale, probably the most peaceful of all national parks. Here there are no roads, no automobiles. Visitors arrive by boat or float-plane and can wander at will through a primeval paradise of spruce woods, beaver meadows, and high rugged cliffs. The island is home to a sleek moose herd, and is alive with the songs of birds from one end to the other.

A range of low, forested peaks creeps over the southern horizon to your right. Those are the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, so called because a permanent blue haze hangs over them, no matter how clear the weather. The haze is formed by the combined transpiration of billions of trees and shrubs: sweet gums magnolias, hemlock, spruce dog



Waikiki Beach in Honolulu, Hawaii.



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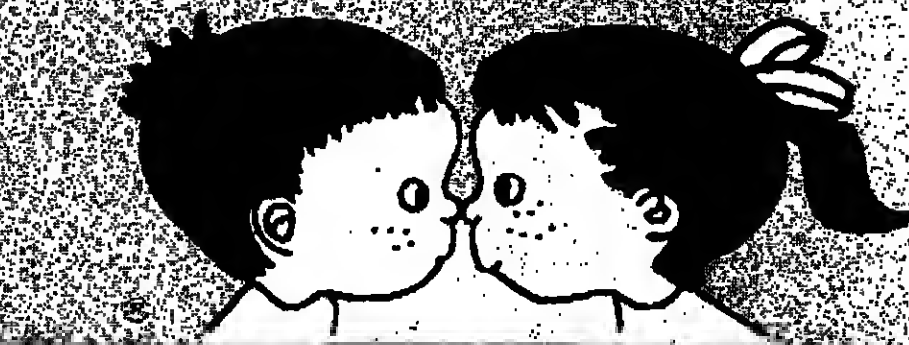
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From Maine: America the beautiful

wood azalea, maples, hickory and pine. This one national park contains more arboreal varieties than all of Europe, and it is only a small part of a mass of foliage that runs from Alabama to Maine — the Appalachian Forest.

The line of the Smokies is extended north-east through North Carolina and Virginia by a crest known as the Blue Ridge. A parkway (scenic road, with preserved landscape on both sides) runs for 460 miles along this ridge, often on the actual rim of the mountain — the longest panoramic drive in the world, and one of the most popular units of the national park system. It, in turn, is extended by the ridges and the lovely Shenandoah Valley.

The Appalachian chain is notched, about where you are crossing over, by the Potomac, Delaware, and Susquehanna Rivers. Then the mountains continue northeast via the Catskills and Adirondacks of New York State, the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Within the state parks, particularly magnificent in September and October, you can watch the chemistry of turning leaves spread waves of brilliant colour across the slopes.

A veil of what looks like smoke to Upper New York State, on the Canadian border, signifies the presence of that mighty and awesome spectacle, Niagara Falls.

Now comes the last of America's six great regions — the Atlantic Seaboard, a chain of coastal flats, resorts, wetlands, and beaches streaming north from the sun-drenched state of Florida (Southward, and out to sea, are the jewel-like US Virgin Islands and the lush green mass of Puerto Rico). The scores of State and national parks that lie along the coast, are too numerous to mention, but your eye might be caught by the windswept dunes of the Outer Banks in North Carolina and Assateague National Seashore — a barrier island protecting Maryland and Virginia from

Atlantic breakers, roamed by sea-loving wild horses; New York's Fire Island, a 32-mile "floating beach" just 90 minutes from Manhattan; Cape Cod, a scimitar of white sand, lively beach resorts, and cranberry bogs projecting east of the Massachusetts shoreline; and Acadia National Park in Maine, a pink granite island on whose summit intrepid mountaineers gather every December 31 to see the New Year dawn over the New World.

Man-Made Wonders
The technology of the United States is advancing so rapidly that the wonders of yesterday are soon outmoded by those of today. New York's Empire State Building, for example, once the tallest skyscraper in the world, is now only the third tallest. Photographs of the surface of the moon in Houston's Space Centre have been supplemented with photographs of the surface of Mars, and so on. The following list of man-made wonders includes some old favourites, along with newer achievements rapidly becoming the old favourites of future years.

Boeing Jumbo Jet Assembly Building, near Seattle, Washington — the largest building in

the world. Its interior space — 205 million cubic feet — is big enough to swallow up the previous title holder (the Pentagon in Arlington, Va.) twenty-six times! Here giant 747 airliners are constructed by the dozen, looking like toys in the surrounding vastness.

Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, Calif. Although it's no longer the world's longest suspension bridge (that honour temporarily belongs to New York's Verrazano Narrows Bridge), this is generally considered to be the most beautiful, both in design and setting. Soaring high over the entrance to the bay, its 4,200-ft. (1,280m.) main span connects San Francisco with the Redwood Highway.

Astrodome, Houston, Tex. More than five times the diameter of Rome's Pantheon, this colossus is one of the world's largest indoor arenas. Its air-conditioning system circulates 6,600 tons of air per minute; if it were turned off in humid weather, there would be rain inside the stadium!

Hoover Dam, near Boulder City, Nev. This stupendous curtain of concrete (3,25 million cubic yards/2.48 million cubic metres of it) is the highest such

dam in the United States and an officially recognised wonder of modern civil engineering. It provides enough water to irrigate 1 million acres of the Southwest.

Disneyland, Anaheim, Calif. and **Disney World**, Orlando, Fla. are actually two separate wonders, but they share some of the same characteristics: hundreds of landscaped acres including magic kingdoms, turn-of-the-century Main Streets, Tomorrowlands of the Space Age; paddle-steamer cruises; and haunted mansions. Children are enchanted; and adults are amazed by the size, efficiency, and inventiveness of these truly fabulous developments. (Disney World, in addition to being a theme park, is a total resort complex.)

"The Range", Dearborn, Mich. (near Detroit). The Ford Motor Company's 12,000-acre construction plant on the River Rouge is an awesome leviathan which eats raw ore at one end and spews out shining automobiles at the other — one every fifty-three seconds. In between, the ore is smelted into iron, converted into steel,

transformed into engines, frames, bodies and parts. To aid its monstrous digestive process, the Rouge operates a private railway — the largest in the United States.

Gateway Arch, St Louis, Mo. Designed by the great Finnish-US architect Eero Saarinen, this shining, soaring arch of stainless steel commemorates the Louisiana Purchase of President Thomas Jefferson and St Louis' role as Gateway to the West. Visitors ascend the 630-ft arch in passenger gondolas climbing both legs of the structure.

Mount Rushmore, near Rapid City, S. Dakota. This slab-sided mountain is carved with the heads of four of the greatest presidents — Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. Each face is 60 ft. (18m.) high, and the prodigious amounts of stone blasted away by sculptor Gutzog Borglum form a motionless avalanche beneath.

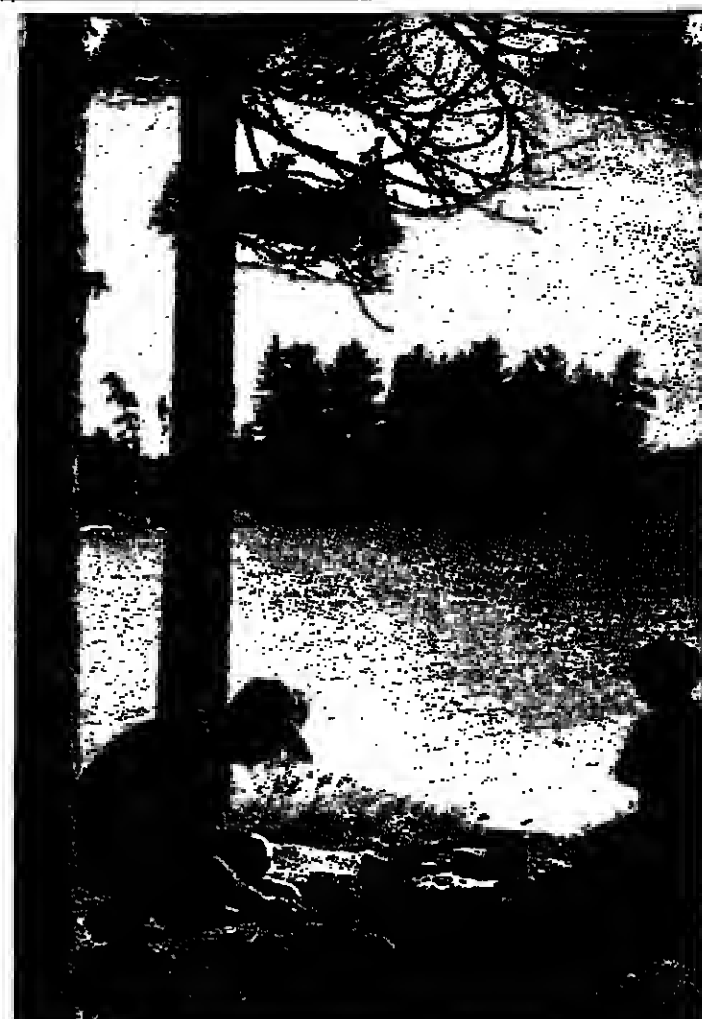
Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. and **World Trade Centre**, N. Y. City. At 1,454 feet (443m) and 110 storeys, Sears Tower is the tallest building in the world —

so tall that people working on its upper floors frequently telephone the lobby to ask what the weather is like at street level. The World Trade Centre in New York has the same number of floors, and is only sixteen feet (4.8 m.) shorter. Both skyscrapers have observation decks and breathtaking panoramas.

John F. Kennedy Space Centre, Cocoa Beach, Fla. From this natural launching pad — it's actually an island — man was blasted into space to conquer the moon. The great towers which launched the Titan, Atlas, Apollo, and Saturn programmes loom enormous against the sky, dominated by the still more enormous bulk of the 134 million cubic-foot Vehicle Assembly Building. Spacecraft are on display at the Air Force Museum.

The Statue of Liberty, New York City. Still the most popular landmark in America after ninety years, this 152 ft. (46 m) high copper-plated statue towers green and majestic over the gateway to the

(Continued on Page 20)



Enjoying one of Minnesota's 15,000 lakes.



The Niagara Falls, long a major scenic attraction, draws some five million visitors each year.



Luxury hotels line the ocean at Miami Beach.

Quality assurance programme

Fieldcrest Cannon supports its brands with a quality assurance programme

Over the years Cannon Mills has built up a loyal following based on two givens: One, they give customers what they expect — which is quality and consistency of product — and two, the customers are not let down.

Market studies show that it is difficult to attract first time consumers to a product but once you have that attention, the product had better perform well or they will be lost forever. This bit of marketing wisdom — may seem elementary, but Cannon takes it to heart.

To insure that Fieldcrest Cannon's home fashions are always of top quality, products are rigorously tested for con-

struction, finish, shrinkage, colour fastness and laundering during the development and manufacturing phases. Without a strong quality control programme they could not be a success.

Fieldcrest Cannon standards are much tougher than the minimum requirements. But once a product passes all the tests, management is satisfied that consumers will be happy with the product. This emphasis on quality can also be appreciated from a design point of view. Cannon's design department has been able to create products featuring intricate embellishments, such as embroidery and lace trims. They have been able to keep up with consumer demand for elegance and grandeur in the bedroom and the bath.

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By
Dr Robert L. McCan

THE economic system of any nation is the mechanism which brings together natural resources, the labour supply, technology, and the necessary entrepreneurial and managerial talents.

Anticipating and then meeting human needs through production and distribution of goods and services is the end purpose of every economic system.

While the type of economic system used by a nation is the result of political decision, it is also in even larger part the result of historical experience, which over time becomes a national culture.

The first ingredient of the system is the natural resources from which goods are produced. America has been blessed by being a land rich in mineral resources and fertile farm soil, together with a moderate climate.

Second, the amount of available labour helps determine the health of an economy. Generally, the United States has been fortunate in having enough people to provide the labour necessary for a constantly expanding economy.

A third factor is the quality of available labour. In assessing the success of an economy one must ask how hard the people are willing to work and how skilled they are. The frontier demanded hard work, and the Protestant religious ethic supported that demand.

Further, the strong emphasis placed on education, including technical and vocational education, also contributed to America's economic success. Likewise, the willingness to experiment, to change, and to invest in technology was significant in a land that had prided itself on being a new experiment in freedom.

However, the existence of abundant natural resources and a skillful and willing labour force accounts for only part of the story. These resources must be directed as efficiently as possible into the areas where they will be most productive. In the American economy, capital and management perform this function.

Large blocks of resources must be available for major investments. In America access

to these large blocks meant that entrepreneurs had to have money. Money was accumulated and then invested in projects (i.e., used to buy resources, hire workers, and market the product) that seemed to the investor to be likely to give a high return on the original investment. Naturally, investors decide to spend their capital according to the desires and needs of those who buy goods and services.

Once the original entrepreneurial investment of capital has been made, someone must be hired to manage the new business, factory, or other endeavour.

Modern America has developed a chain of command, from the foreman on the loading dock to the executive in the conference room, whose job is to see that things run smoothly and efficiently.

Good management can often make the difference between a successful or unsuccessful operation. In America management was said to be mostly a matter of systematic analysis: "scientific management" became a veritable movement.

A Mixed Economy: The United States System

The economic system of the United States, which brings together the resources that we have been describing, is principally privately owned. This system is often referred to as the "free enterprise system" and can be contrasted to a socialist economy, which depends heavily on government planning and on public ownership of the means of production.

It should be noted that although the United States operates a system of private enterprise, government has to some extent always been involved in regulating and guiding the American economy. Yet despite this history of government intervention, individuals in the United States have always been able to choose for whom they will work and what they will buy. Most important, they vote for officials who will set economic policy.

Traditionally, the system has



Boeing 737s are assembled at Boeing Aircraft Company plant in Everett, Washington.

been referred to as a "market economy." Now decisions are made by three groups and it is their dynamic interaction that makes the economy function. Consumers, producers, and government make economic decisions on a daily basis, the primary force being between producers and consumers; hence the market economy designation.

Consumers look for the best values for what they spend while producers seek the best price and profit for what they have to sell. Government, at the federal, state, and local levels, seeks to promote the public safety, assure fair competition, and provide a range of services believed to be better performed by public rather than private enterprise.

Some of these public services include education, the postal (but not the telephone) service, the road system, social statistical reporting and, of course, national defence.

In this system, when economic forces are unfettered, supply and demand create the price of goods and services. Entrepreneurs are free to

develop their businesses.

In theory, unless they can provide goods or services of a quality and price to compete with others, they are driven from the market, so only the most efficient and those who best serve the public remain in business.

In the United States most people are simultaneously consumers and producers; they are also voters who help influence the decisions of government. The mixture among consumers, producers, and government changes constantly, making a dynamic rather than a static economy.

In the last decade consumers have made their concerns known and government has responded by creating agencies to protect consumer interest and promote the general public welfare.

In another development, the population and the labour force have moved dramatically from farms to cities, from the fields to the factories, and above all to service industries, thus providing more personal and public services. In today's economy these providers of

services far outnumber producers of agricultural and manufactured goods.

From 1960 through September 1980 the labour force grew from 70 to 105 million, including 7.5 million who reported that they could not find jobs. Of the remaining 97.2 million, some 7 million non-farmers were self-employed and another 3.4 million were in agriculture.

The remaining 86.8 million Americans were working for others at an hourly wage or salary in industry, business, voluntary associations, or government. These statistics reveal rather startling shift away from self-employment to working for others.

Generally, there are three kinds of businesses: (1) those started and managed personally by single owners for single entrepreneurs; (2) the partnership where two or more people share the risk and rewards of a business; and (3) the corporation where stockholders as owners can buy or sell their shares at any time on the open market. This latter structure, by far the most important, per-

mits the amassing of large sums of money by combining investments of many people, making possible large-scale enterprise.

Government's Role in the Economy
Consumers and producers obviously make decisions that mould the economy, but there is a third major element to consider: the role of government. Government has a powerful effect on the economy in at least four ways:

Direct Services. The postal system, for example, is a federal system serving the entire nation, as is the large and complex military establishment. Conversely, the construction and maintenance of most highways is the responsibility of the individual states, and the public educational systems, despite a large funding role by the federal government, are primarily paid for by county or city government. Police and fire protection and sanitation services are also the responsibilities of local government.

Regulation and Control. The government regulates and controls private enterprise in many ways, for the purpose of assuring that business serves the best interests of the people as a whole.

Stabilization and Growth. Branches of government, including Congress and such entities as the Federal Reserve

Board, attempt to control the extremes of boom and bust, of inflation and depression, by adjusting tax rates (including regulations pertaining to depreciation), the money supply, and the use of credit. They can also affect the economy through changes in the amount of public spending by the government itself.

Direct Assistance. The government provides many kinds of help to businesses and individuals. For example, tariffs permit certain products to remain relatively free of foreign competition; imports are sometimes taxed so that American products are able to compete better with certain foreign goods.

Government also provides aid to farmers by subsidizing prices they receive for their crops.

In quite a different area, government supports individuals who cannot adequately care for themselves, by making grants to working parents with dependent children, by providing medical care for the aged and the indigent, and through social insurance programmes to help the unemployed and retirees. Government also supplies relief for the poor and help for the disabled.

Output of Goods and Services

Almost two-thirds of the nation's total economic output consists of goods and services bought by individuals for personal use. The remaining one-third is bought by government and business. Because of this ratio, the nation has been characterised also as a "consumer economy."

It is evident then, that the consumer will exert a measure of influence over the market economy. Naturally, most consumers look for good values when they buy, as well as for product reliability and safety.

If one automaker produces a better car at a lower price, the market will begin to shift, so that that car attracts more sales than its competitors. In theory, this phenomenon rewards efficient producers who maintain high quality at a low price,

and drives out those who cannot compete.

Providers of goods and services include owners, managers, and workers. Owners and managers make decisions on what and how to produce, relying on what they think the public will buy and expecting to earn a profit from their business operations.

The Gross National Product (GNP) measures the total output of goods and services in a given year. A word of caution is in order when using GNP as an indicator of national well-being.

Environmentalists and philosophers point out that GNP is not an adequate measure of the quality of life in a nation — it only measures the market value of the goods and services. Economic growth, in contrast, creates the increasingly difficult problem of maintaining a clean and healthy environment.

In 1979 the US economy produced \$2,368,800 million in GNP. Its size was greater than the GNP of the USSR, West Germany, and France combined.

The Continuing Problem of Poverty

Americans have been troubled, over the years, by an inability to eradicate completely the existence of poverty in the United States. Through the Department of Labour, government has defined a minimum amount of income necessary for basic maintenance of a family of four. The amount may fluctuate, depending upon inflation and the cost of living and where the family lives. While poverty still exists for all too many people, the amount of families below the poverty line went down steadily from 1960 to 1974, when a small increase was observed again.

And for all its vitality, America faces problems of poverty, unemployment, and environmental pollution. Some of these social ills are caused, in part, by the very success of the economy. One of the tasks of the next several decades will be to make headway against these difficult problems.

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By Norman Langer

AS THE 20th century nears its end, many Americans have been contemplating the successes and shortcomings of the country's agriculture. They have found much to be proud of, but they have also raised some nagging questions.

The successes of American agriculture are easy to see — and many farmers are quick to boast of them. In parts of the Midwest, signs along major highways remind motorists that "one farmer feeds 75 people." Thanks to nature's bounty and to the effective use of machines, fertilisers and chemicals, American farmers are virtually unrivalled in producing crops cheaply and in quantity.

The United States produces as much as half of the world's soybeans and corn for grain, and from 10 to 25 per cent of its cotton, wheat, tobacco and vegetable oils.

American agriculture is, by any standards, big business. Indeed, the term "agribusi-

Agribusiness is big business

"ness" has been coined to reflect the large-scale nature of agricultural enterprise in the modern US economy.

The term covers the entire complex of farm-related businesses, from the individual farmer to the multinational maker of farm chemicals, rural banks, shippers of farm products, commodity dealers, firms that manufacture farm equipment, food-processing industries, grocery chains and many other businesses.

Both American and foreign consumers benefit from the American farmer's low-cost output. American consumers pay far less for their food than the people of many other industrial countries.

Moreover, one third of the cropland in the United States is planted in crops destined for export — to Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Agricultural exports reached a high of \$43.3 thousand million

in 1981. Agricultural imports lag far behind, leaving a surplus in the agricultural balance of trade.

The standard of living of American farmers is generally high. Incomes of farm families average about three quarters of those of non-farm families, but because farm families' living expenses are lower, their standard of living is close to the national average. Although farm living once meant isolation from the comforts of modern life, this is no longer the case.

Technology
The readiness of many farmers to adopt new technology has been one of the strengths of American agriculture. Computers are but the latest in a long line of innovations that have helped American farmers to cut costs and improve productivity.

Yet farmers have been traditionalists as well as innovators. They preserve a deep conservatism and respect for tradition that has helped to lend stability to rural communities in times of rapid change. However, American agriculture has a dark side as well as a bright side. Farmers in the United States go through alternating periods of prosperity and recession and environmental and other concerns.

While the high productivity of American agriculture has kept food prices low for consumers, farmers have been perhaps too successful. Crop surpluses and low prices have made it hard for many farmers to make a profit.

The cost of the products farmers buy — tractors, fertilisers, pesticides — has risen faster than the prices they receive for their crops. High interest rates have added to the farmers' burden.

A period of economic difficulty began in the early 1980s. Agricultural exports declined, partly due to the high value of the US dollar (which raised the cost of the American products to foreign buyers). Crop prices fell and interest rates rose. Many farmers found themselves hard pressed to keep up payments on loans and mortgages taken earlier when prices (and income) were higher.

As in the 1930s, a significant number of farmers lost their farms and equipment, which were sold off to satisfy the farmers' debts.

In dozens of farm communities, the crisis caused the closing of banks, farmer co-operatives and small businesses. A variety of governmental and private programmes helped to ease the suffering, but many farmers wondered whether the good times had finally come to an end.

Some observers have claimed that the small family farm is no longer viable in the United States. Farms have been getting bigger and bigger, while the farm population has dwindled.

The exodus of people from the land has contributed to unemployment and social problems in American cities. Today, only 2.4 million people (in a total United States population of 230 million) are classified as farmers.

One third or more of those are in fact only part-time farmers. They also hold non-farm jobs with which to supplement their incomes. Meanwhile, more and more farms are passing into the hands of corporations, ranging from small, one-family businesses to giant conglomerates. About one fifth of all farm income goes to corporations.

Defenders of the family farm deplore the trend toward bigger, corporate farms. They say

that corporations are interested only in "the bottom line" (the net profit) and that they are more likely than family farmers to use production techniques that might damage the environment.

The family farmer, in this view, has a respect for the land and a sense of stewardship that corporations lack. Others, however, defend corporate farming. They point out that corporations usually have more capital than family farmers, and can thus afford conservation measures that pay off only over a long period of time.

Critics
Critics accuse both corporate and family farmers of damaging the environment. Since the 1940s, American farmers have multiplied their use of artificial fertilisers and chemicals designed to kill weeds and insect pests and to protect against crop diseases.

Such farming aids have played an indispensable role in increasing crop output, but they have also caused many problems. Rainfall that seeps through or runs off the soil has carried fertilisers into ground water, rivers and lakes, damaging water quality and promoting the growth of undesirable water plants.

Toxic farm chemicals, some linked to cancer and other diseases, have at times found their way into the nation's water, food and air. Some have caused harm to farmers and farm workers — although chemical companies insist that their products are safe when used according to directions.

Growing social equality

IN the 20th century, women in America have achieved substantial gains in terms of social and economic equality with men — particularly in the present generation. Statistically, they outnumber men (by about 51.4 to 48.6 per cent) and they live longer. An American woman can choose virtually any career she wants, and increasing numbers are entering the fields of law, medicine and government.

Politics is especially appealing to women who wish to effect social changes. Since 1916, 120 women have served in the Congress of the United States. Seven women have been governors of their states, and nine have been presidential cabinet officers. In 1981, Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman to serve as a justice on the US Supreme Court.

During the current congressional session 23 women are serving elected terms in the House of Representatives, and two women are US Senators. Nine hundred ninety-three women represent their constituents in state legislatures, and many hold important positions in national, state and local governments.

About 48 per cent of the total labour force is female. The largest group of women workers — almost 15 million — is employed in offices as clerks and secretaries; more than five million work in industrial plants. Women comprise 64 per cent of medical and other health workers, 70 per cent of teachers in elementary and secondary schools and 98 per cent of stenographers, typists and secretaries.

Some American women are top business executives, and



Elizabeth Dole was the only woman in America who was powerful enough to wake up in the morning and honestly wonder whether she'd finish the year as First Lady, Vice-President, or among the unemployed.

many own businesses. The science professions are attracting more women than ever before.

Recent years have seen a rapid increase in the number of women joining the paid labour force. Today, almost 54 per cent of all women working age

are employed. Over 50 per cent of working women are married, and 60 per cent of working wives have school-age children.

In order to develop their careers, working women often marry later and have fewer children. Although husbands are increasingly sharing in housework, many women still carry a double load as they continue to fulfil their traditional responsibilities for homemaking and child rearing.

Women have demonstrated particular dedication, competence and skill in voluntary social activities. They have brought about changes in the social service delivery system, and created large organizations, many associated with international groups having similar aims.

Among these are the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women. Women in business and the professions have formed organizations to help their economic positions.

Many feminist groups have organized in recent years as a result of the "women's movement." Concerned with sex discrimination, they reach into every region of the nation. Among the most influential are: National Organization for Women (NOW), the National Women's Political Caucus and the Women's Equity Action League.



The family-size small farm, so important in the 19th century development of American culture and political institutions, is no longer economically competitive and is seemingly on its way to extinction.



Contributing to farm efficiency, modern combines can perform all harvest functions in one operation; they often work together to cover thousands of hectares in a few hours.

Planning for a painless move

Moving, especially overseas, can cause traumas in some families, sometimes well ahead of the actual time.

But planning ahead can avoid the pain.

The most important consideration, when a family is contemplating a move, is their selection of a reliable moving company they can communicate with.

In selecting a moving company that will be packing and transporting your household goods and personal effects, it pays to shop around.

Ask friends about their personal experiences with movers. Also consider the company which delivered your household goods when you moved to Kuwait. If you were satisfied with its work then, it's probably your best bet again.

Ask the moving company how it plans to move the items in your house or apartment.

They should also be able to tell you how long it will take to pack your goods and how soon they will arrive at your destination.

They will give you an estimate of the weight of your goods and how much it will cost to ship them.

Remember, estimates are not binding. The actual cost depends on the exact weight or volume of the goods, the distance they are being moved, plus the cost of delivery services, and any other extra services that may be required.

For moving overseas, a company with good international connections is important. Ask the company staff which international movers' associations it belongs to and find out if it represents any American or European Van Lines locally.

The best will be members of OMNI or FIDI, which have the most stringent membership requirements.

As a final test, ask to see a list of the company's corporate clients. Big overseas firms often have skilled traffic managers who are experienced at picking out moving companies which offer the best services.

The supervisor of the packing crew is responsible for preparing a detailed inventory of the packed goods, listing the contents of each of the numbered cartons or crates.

This inventory will be required by the customs authorities when you import them into another country.



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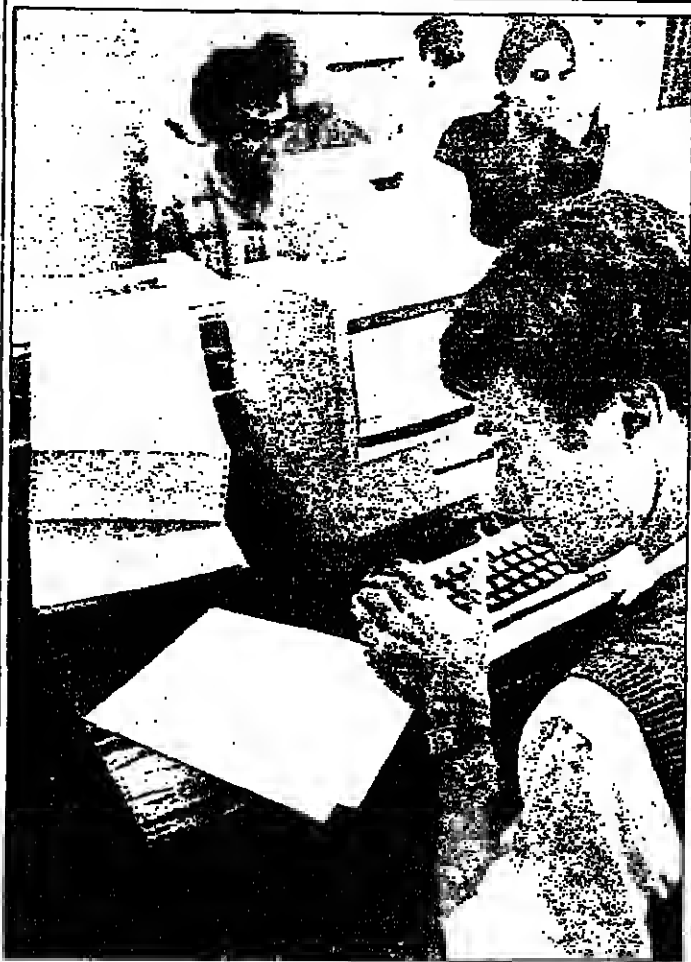


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Educating for tomorrow

HIGHER education in the United States is being asked to be all things to all people—to provide links with the past, uphold society's values and pass them from one generation to the next, and at the same time to keep pace with fast-changing conditions and develop the technical capabilities needed for social achievement.

It is not enough to educate for today; it has to be for tomorrow, to prepare the undergraduate for the changed world he must face when he emerges from his university.

There is a feeling, not only in the United States but in much of the world, that mankind's technology is developing more rapidly than our ability to cope with it.

To bridge the gap, higher education must widen educational opportunities for all kinds of students—for those of every income level and minority group, for both the exceptional and the standard achievers.

It must also succeed in making courses and teaching methods more responsive to the social needs of today's pluralistic society, creating more flexible ways for students to enter and go through college, encouraging diversity and experimentation.

The beginning

For the men who founded America's first college in 1636, the need was to train leaders "to advance learning and to civilise an untamed land."

Harvard and the eight colonial colleges which followed shortly were small, classical institutions serving the elite. Their goal was education of the cultured man.

Gradually, after the United States became an independent nation, a new goal appeared, one which set American education apart from its European forbears.

It was to educate citizens for a democracy. New colleges were founded, public or state-supported institutions appeared, and the "New Enlightenment" liberalised learning. But greater change was ahead.

The frontier was pushing

It is not enough to educate for today; it has to be for tomorrow, to prepare the undergraduate for the changed world he must face when he emerges from his university.

westward and sweeping humanitarian and social reforms were in progress; commercial and industrial forces were transforming the economy.

Pressure heightened for educational change to meet the new needs of society. New technical institutes were established to train skilled professionals for the nation's rapidly developing industry and agriculture, and their curricular innovations spread to the older colleges.

The land-grant colleges

The states opened colleges to train teachers for their growing public school systems.

One of the most important developments in the entire history of American higher education was the Land-Grant College Act of 1862, sponsored by US Representative Justin R. Morrill.

The Morrill Act granted public lands or their monetary equivalent to each state to support at least one college which would provide education in agriculture and the mechanical arts, in addition to other studies.

The second major development during the latter part of the 19th century was the rise of the university and graduate education.

Many renowned liberal arts colleges became universities. A number of state colleges also became universities.

Some of the universities, such as John Hopkins, stressed scholarship and selectivity. Others, particularly the land-grant institutions, emphasised the practical side of learning and the education of large numbers. Ultimately, these different approaches were both accommodated within individual universities, thus shaping singularly American institutions with practical as

well as scholarly goals.

The past 30 years have been decades of unprecedented expansion in terms of students and faculty, budgets and buildings.

Higher education, which until about 1940 still served a relatively select and homogenous student body, began to open its doors wider.

By the 1960s, the nation was on its way to "universal access" education. In 1939, only 35.7 per cent of America's secondary school graduates entered college. By 1960, the figure had jumped to 49.5 per cent and by 1974 it was up to 60.7 per cent.

Effects of social change

Higher education today serves not only students, faculty and others within the academic community, but also government, industry, labour, agriculture and every other sector of society.

As the nation copes with inflation, unemployment, urban and minority problems, environmental quality and other new issues, higher education is called upon for help.

The multiplication of demands from its many constituents makes the choice of priorities exceedingly difficult for higher education.

Colleges and universities face other difficulties as well. They are educating the first college generation raised on television nearly from infancy.

This generation is different in many ways. Physically, contemporary youth are larger and healthier. They also mature earlier than in the past. Studies show that average teenagers today are—in intellectual development—approximately one grade ahead of their parents when they were their age.

Organisational structure and innovation

It's a generation which has seen technological change bring about increased leisure, greater affluence, new concepts of women's roles, the need to modernise existing skills and develop new ones.

Their awareness of change, their education and exposure to the mass media make youth sensitive to social problems and impatient for their solution, ready to question tradition and authority.

The basic structure of American higher education as it has developed over the past two centuries includes some 2,600 accredited colleges and

universities.

The terms "college" and "university" are often used interchangeably, although the former is frequently a part of the latter.

An American college typically offers a blend of natural and social sciences and humanistic studies and requires four years of study to earn a bachelor's degree.

A university, on the other hand, is usually composed of one or more undergraduate colleges of arts and sciences, and additionally has graduate schools and professional schools or faculties. Any college or university can be either a public institution or privately funded and managed. A distinctly American institution is the two-year junior college or, as it is often called, community college. Usually locally controlled and publicly financed, it offers studies leading to technical or semi-professional occupations, or studies which prepare a student to enrol in a four-year institution.

A student typically enters college after successfully completing 12 years of elementary and secondary school.

Admission standards vary considerably from school to school. In addition to a good academic record, admissions officials look at the student's leadership potential, extracurricular areas of interest such as sports or music, and seriousness of purpose.

Once admitted, the typical student will be expected to take about five three-hour-a-week



A statue of John Harvard, who founded America's very first college in 1636.

courses every semester (usually running from October to late January, and February to late May).

The student usually takes four years to complete a bachelor's degree requirement of about 40 three-hour courses, or 120 credits.

Response

Educators are keenly aware of the need to offer modern youth more than a traditional mix of college courses, and at the same time want to retain the best of the past. Thus modern curriculum reforms offer new academic courses to meet both changing social needs and student demands for work with relevance to contemporary problems and their own future.

One area in which this response has been most evident is

ethnic studies: Afro-American and Black studies are offered at a number of schools; American Indian, Dutch and Polish studies are included in various parts of the country; there are Mexican-American studies, particularly in the Western states, and the University of Alaska is offering a "Northern Studies" programme.

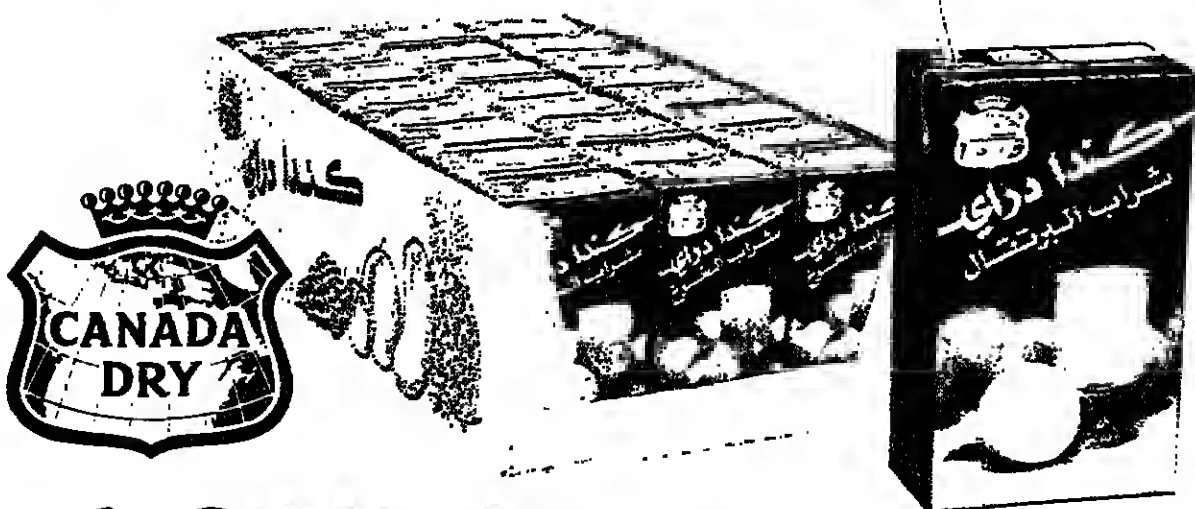
There has also been an increase in Japanese, Chinese and other Asian studies which have long been offered in many institutions.

Still another innovation called "experiential education" reflects the efforts of educators to meet the needs of modern youth in preparing for a future unlike the one their parents knew.



Studies show that average teenagers today are—in intellectual development—approximately one grade ahead of their parents when they were their age.

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Media: mirror or mover of society?

COMMENTATORS, on journalism and the social sciences have pointed out that the term "media" as used to describe the various news organizations and communications networks in the United States implies a monolithic solidarity to what are in fact a very large number of competing and diverse voices.

They note that the "news media" is the United States embraces, for example, 1,882 daily newspapers, 7,957 weekly newspapers, and at least 11,000 magazines. Both the number and circulation of major magazines have increased in recent years. In 25 years the circulation of major magazines increased to more than 225 million.

The "news media" also include the three television networks and the hundreds of individual stations that carry their programmes. The networks are the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), and the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), whose parent companies rank 41st, 94th and 168th respectively in the Fortune 500 list of the largest US industrial firms. (The parent company of NBC is RCA Corp., once known as Radio Corporation of America.)

The three networks have a dominant influence on the entertainment and information media, since they reach the greatest number of people, have the largest budgets, and their news reports are believed by most people.

Also included in the term "media" are book publishing firms, engaged in a big business that grows bigger every year. Between 1974 and 1979, US book sales increased from \$4,000 million to over \$5,800 million annually.

The term "media" is used in another important sense, referring simply to the channels of communication through which information can pass, without regard to the direction, the nature or the source of the information. Under this definition, the "media" also include telephone systems, cables, telex, transmission lines, teletype operations, and satellite systems. These channels of communication comprise an important part of the modern process of news gathering and

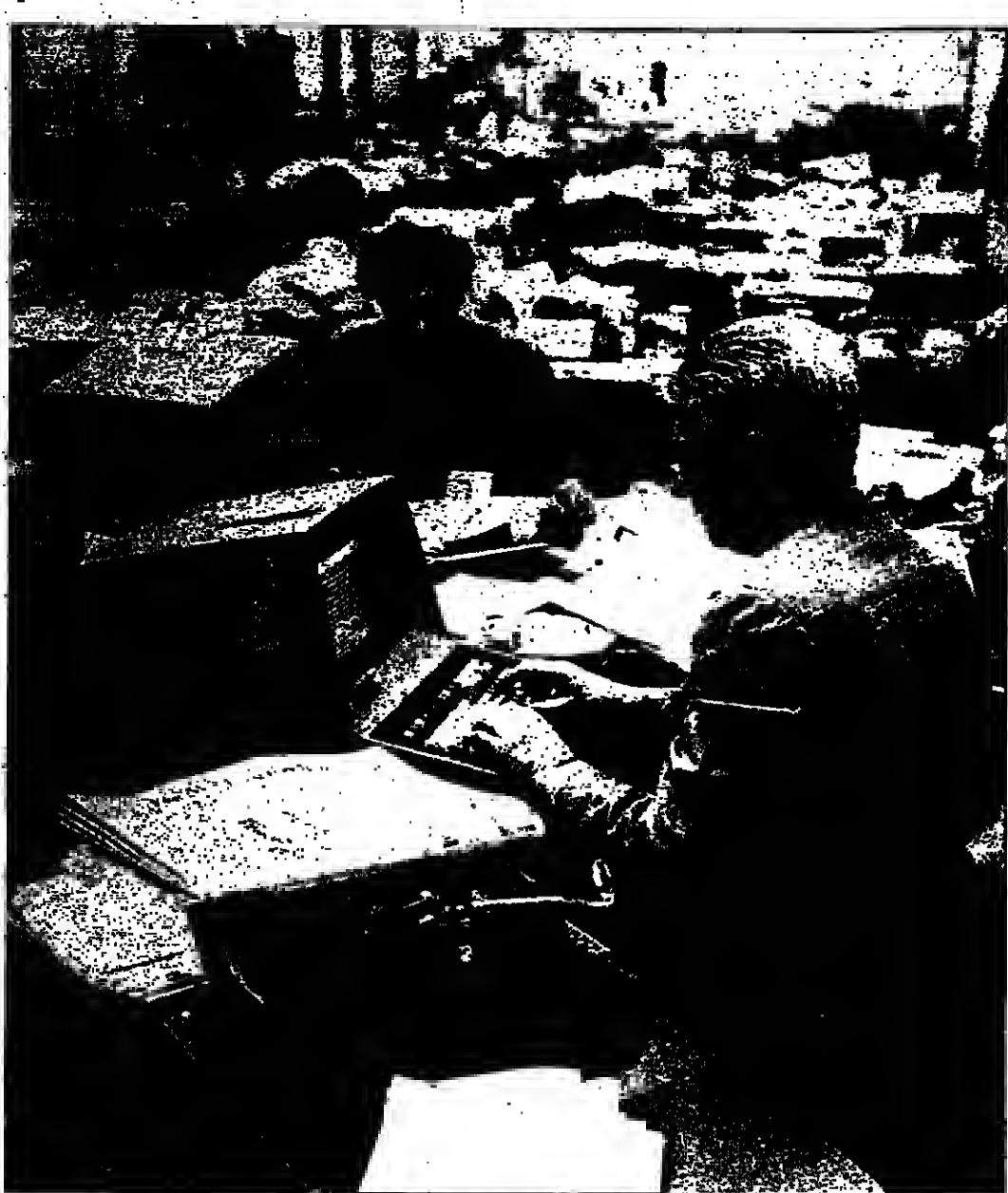
dissemination, because they provide the technology for an age of instant, world-wide communication, and the technology has a significant effect on the size of audiences reached and the speed of communications.

As commentator Kevin Phillips wrote about the growth of the communications business in the United States: "As of the 1970s, 30 to 40 per cent of the US gross national product accounted for the production, consumption, and dissemination of knowledge. Not alfalfa, cattle, rolling stock or petroleum products — knowledge. The media in question may be government memos, school instruction, newspapers, television, foundation studies, legal briefs, computers, scientific evaluations... Collectively, they have created a revolution as profound as the mid-nineteenth century upheaval when manufacturing — now increasingly subordinated by the knowledge economy — moved ahead of agriculture."

The rapid growth of enterprises reporting news and disseminating information has led some social commentators to believe that a quiet revolution, or at least an upheaval, has taken place in recent years in connection with the news media. A columnist noted that the "rising tide of national debate and concern over the media is the decade's most notable economic, cultural and political phenomenon."

Concern

Politicians have expressed concern about the power of the media for many years. President Franklin D. Roosevelt believed that most US newspapers of the 1930s were opposed to him and his policies, and he tried (unsuccessfully) to prevent newspaper publishers from owning radio stations. In 1969, Richard Nixon's Vice-President, Spiro Agnew, made a number of speeches attacking the press, accusing it of expressing the biases of "effete snobs" and "eastern seaboard liberals," which he said did not represent



Clattering typewriters are obsolete (along with mounds of crumpled copy paper) in the comparatively antiseptic modern newsroom.

opinion in the country at large. Since Agnew left office in 1973, criticism of the news media has become more moderate in tone, but it has not died down. In fact, the criticism has become broader in scope since Agnew's departure; he was essentially making an ideological attack. Today there is a feeling that more is at issue than just ideology.

The "national debate" about the media has focussed on some of the following issues:

- Public opinion polls have revealed a declining measure of public confidence in the news media.
- Newspaper circulation has declined and the number of newspaper readers is diminishing.
- The number of daily news-

papers in the United States has declined from a peak of about 2,200 in 1910 to 1,748 in 1970. (In 1910, the population of the United States was less than half as large as it would be 60 years later.)

Competition with television for advertising dollars has been damaging to newspapers, largely because of the trend of urban populations to move to

suburbs. The suburban audience today is inclined to turn to television for its national news and reads newspapers primarily for local news and entertainment features. Consequently, some old, big city newspapers are published in specialized "zoned" editions for different regions, or, in some cases, the circulation has been captured by entirely new suburban newspapers — often weeklies.

Changes brought about by the technology of television and demographic movement clearly affect the operations of news media, but they are not necessarily alarming. But social critics do express concern about a growing concentration of power in the hands of just a few publishers and corporations.

Press

Before the American Revolution, a few independent newspapers with small circulations set the course that other newspapers would subsequently follow by agitating against the Stamp Act and other aspects of British colonial rule. However, when the Federal Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in 1787, and a constitution for the new nation was hammered out, there was no mention of the press anywhere in it. In fact, Alexander Hamilton had argued in one of the Federalist Papers (which were published serially in newspapers):

"What is the liberty of the press? Who can give it any definition which does not leave the utmost latitude for evasion? I hold it to be impracticable; and from this I infer that its security, whatever fine declarations may be inserted in any constitution respecting it, must altogether depend on public opinion, and on the general spirit of the people and the government."

However, the Constitution was ratified in 1789 only after several state legislatures had been assured that a Bill of Rights would be added, which was accomplished two years later with 10 amendments to

the Constitution being approved. The First Amendment reads:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Free

Since that time, this amendment has been interpreted in a manner that keeps the American press to a large extent free of government interference, control or regulation. Alexander Hamilton was proved right that a free press would depend upon opinion rather than upon constitutional wording, because within a few years, in 1798, Congress passed a Seditious Act, which stated that anyone could be jailed and fined for writing or printing "false, scandalous and malicious" statements "against the government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, with intent to defame... or to bring them into contempt or dispute." During a two-year period, this act led to the conviction of 10 critics of the government, two of whom were newspaper editors and one political writer. However, their prosecutions led to a broader legal definition of freedom of the press because judges held that the law failed to distinguish between malicious libel and protected expressions of political opinion.

Today, politicians are regarded as "public figures," and courts have interpreted the libel laws as meaning that newspapers are protected from prosecution for making comments about them, unless reckless malice can be proved. The law today exposes public figures to criticism; at the end of the 18th century it protected them from such criticism.

The early American press consisted almost entirely of what we would call editorials. There was little news reporting, but a good deal of opinion,

often consisting of personal attacks or misleading information. The early press certainly did not publish the secret deliberations of government, but editors sometimes risked imprisonment for publishing editorials.

Networks

The three television networks, all with headquarters in New York, are essentially programme distribution companies, which are not licensed by the government (although all three own broadcasting stations that are). A network buys programmes from television production companies, most of which are located in Hollywood, such as MCA (Music Corporation of America), Universal, Disney, 20th Century Fox, Warner's, and then distributes these programmes to television stations across the country that are affiliated with the network. Each network is affiliated with about 200 stations, which are independently owned (with the exception of five to seven stations, which a network itself owns). The network is paid by advertisers to insert commercial announcements on the programmes — the network pays the stations a portion of its advertising fee for running the programmes and commercials. The local stations can sell time between programmes to local advertisers.

By law, no broadcaster can own more than seven television stations, and 10 radio stations, with no more than one radio-TV combination in a single market. This law is based on the theory that decentralized or local ownership is more in the national interest than concentration of media properties by one owner. No network is permitted more than one affiliated station in a single market.

During a typical day, an affiliated station devotes about 70 per cent of its air time to programming supplied by the network and obtains about 30 per cent from other sources. Apart from local news, sports and weather programmes, television stations generally produce few of their own programmes. But stations buy movies and syndicated entertainment programmes from firms independent of networks and sell time within these programmes to advertisers.

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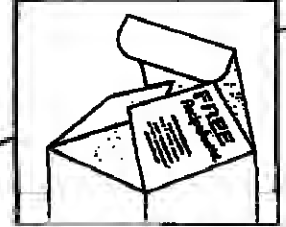
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AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY: AN ARAB TIMES SUPPLEMENT

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1988

(Continued from Page 15)

United States. Its labyrinthine interior framework, designed by Gustave Eiffel of Eiffel Tower fame, can be explored by a stairway which leads to an observation gallery taking in the whole of New York harbour. The statue and its surrounding island form a National Monument, and there is a Museum of Immigration beneath the pedestal.

American Architecture

From the eerie, pre-historic Indian cave-houses of Mesa Verde to the mirror-glass skyscrapers that reflect the skies of New York, America is a treasure house of great architecture. Each region has its own characteristic "look": white clapboard villages and steeples in New England, pillared porticoes and spacious avenues in the South, massive bulk and squareness on the Great Plains, adobe curves and shady patios in the Southwest, Spanish plaster and coloured tiles on the Pacific Coast. Superimposed upon all these traditional styles is the eclectic magnificence of modern American architecture. Amazing buildings crop up in the most unexpected places, for example the abandoned ABM missile site on the plains of North Dakota — a weird mass of pyramids and towers that has been called "one of the most peculiarly impressive

built groups of our time." Even the small city of Albany, New York, combines the sedate splendour of a Victorian capitol with an eruption of huge glass skyscrapers — dramatic, even shocking, but entirely American. The following list of remarkable structures in and around major gateway cities is only a small sampling of the architectural abundance of the United States. All can be visited often in the company of guides.

Boston — Quincy Market (restored eighteenth-century complex adjacent to historic wharf area); Massachusetts State Capitol (gold-domed Bulfinch original); Trinity Church (H.H. Richardson masterpiece); Harvard Yard (exquisite campus dating back to 1636).

New York — Rockefeller Centre (skyscraper complex and underground city); Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace (a typical brownstone of Civil War period); Grand Central Terminal (one of the world's largest and most beautiful railroad stations); Public Library (Carrere and Hastings original); Carnegie Mansion (Fifth Avenue chateau now housing the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of design); Lincoln Centre (theatre and concert-hall complex).

Washington, D.C. and Virginia — Library of Congress

America the beautiful

(splendidly ornate Italian Renaissance tile); White House and Octagon House (classic Georgian mansions); Jefferson, Lincoln, and Washington Memorials; Washington Cathedral (unfinished Gothic masterpiece); Mount Vernon, Va. (George Washington's Colonial plantation); and in Charlottesville, Va.: Monticello and University of Virginia (the crowning glories of architect-President Thomas Jefferson).

Chicago — Chicago Auditorium Theatre (Romanesque cultural complex by the great Louis Sullivan); Marshall Field and Co. (massive century-old retail landmark); Civic Centre Plaza (skyscraper oasis dominated by Picasso sculpture); Marina City (lakefront development, cylindrical apartment towers); and more than fifty "prairie style" buildings designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

San Francisco — Mission Dolores (Franciscan monastery, 1782); Ghirardelli Square (old chocolate factory converted to restaurants and shops); Palace of Fine Arts (extraordinary Beaux Arts pillared pavilion); Kong Chow and Tin How Temples (Chinese pioneer monuments); Japanese Cultural and Trade Centre (landscaped hotel/shopping/showroom complex); Transamerica Tower (controversial spindly pyramid).

American Art

The galleries and museums of the United States baffle a prodigious store of paintings and sculpture, from pre-Columbian artifacts to the very latest in contemporary computerised creativity. Many museums are free; others admit visitors on a "pay-what-you-wish" basis; a few charge a modest entry fee which rarely rises above \$1.50. Remember that there are thousands of museums devoted to history, the performing arts, natural history, science, archaeology, and so on. Free lectures and concerts are offered by many museums. The majority have restaurants, cafeterias, and souvenir shops.

Some of the most famous and popular art museums in the United States are New York's Metropolitan, one of the world's great storehouses of

European and American art (with a superb new Egyptian gallery); Washington D.C.'s National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery; Boston's Museum of Fine Arts; Chicago's Art Institute; and the Abbey Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Musical America

Original musical art forms which the United States has contributed to world culture include spiritual, jazz, country and Western, and rock. But this nation is also rich in classical orchestral music, opera, and ballet. Performances take place not only during the official fall winter season in major cities, but also during the spring and summer at countless festivals in delightful rural surroundings. Representative listings of major dance companies and leading opera houses follow.

Paradoxically, you do not always have to be in New York to see a Broadway show. Major new musicals and dramatic productions go on the road before opening on the Great White Way, sometimes performing for a full year in "try-out" towns all over the country. Also, country playhouses often revive the great successes of big city theatre during summer festivals, sometimes with the original stars as guest performers.

If you are in New York, of course, you should not miss the thrill and sophistication of a genuine Broadway "hit". Although such shows are frequently sold out months in advance, you can often get returned tickets — even for the hottest show in town — by waiting patiently at the box office an hour or two before curtain time. Good seats cost from \$6.50 to \$17.50, although matinees and "off-Broadway" experimental shows are often cheaper. It is possible to

buy half-price tickets for shows that are not sold out at a special booth in Times Square, day of performance only.

An increasingly popular form of entertainment in the United States is the intimate dinner theatre, which combines leisurely winning and dining with stage acts ranging from one-man performances to mammoth showgirl spectacles. The transience rate of such theatres is extremely high: fashionable new ones constantly replace those whose attendance is slipping so no listing will be attempted here. Your best source of information will be the weekly entertainment magazines provided free in most city hotels, the show pages of local newspapers, or the classified telephone directory.

Gambling is legal in Nevada, Puerto Rico, and in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Nightclub tours are arranged by sightseeing companies in major cities.

America beckons

required, as is a thorough medical test.

Even after the visa is granted there are further hurdles to be overcome. The US Department of Justice General Information booklet on US immigration laws explains: "Upon arrival at a United States port of entry, an alien (i.e., any person not a citizen or national of the United States) is examined as to admissibility under the immigration statutes. No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the amount of money an alien should have upon his arrival. Generally an alien coming for permanent residence should have enough money to provide for reasonable wants, and those of accompanying dependents until such time as it is likely employment will be found."

Students

Students qualified to pursue a particular full course of study, who seek to enter the US only for reasons of study, will be considered as non-immigrants, but must establish that he or she is a genuine student and will leave the US at the end of the period of study, and conform to all entry/exit requirements of

their country of origin.

Many see the US as a panacea for all ills, and indeed, the image of the country is one of successful immigration and integration, symbolised by the universally famous Statue of Liberty. As can be seen from the above requirements, attaining entry is not always so easy.

Once they get there they're Americans, but "they can't vote, they can't be officers in the Army, and they can't run for major office," added Colwell.

In order to take the next step and get citizenship, "they just have to be of good moral character for five years, and can then apply to change their status. If it's a person married to an American citizen, it's three years." A naturalised citizen is almost completely the same status as an American by birth. "To all intents and purposes a naturalized citizen has the same rights and privileges as a person born in the United States." One major difference however is that a naturalized citizen cannot become President of the US. However, his or her children, if born in US, can aspire to hold the highest office in the land.

Flagship of Middle East division

THE Holiday Inn, Kuwait, has been described as a "superb example of advanced international architecture."

Built at a total cost of KD23 million (\$81 million), the 5-star Holiday Inn hotel is the most modern and dramatic Holiday Inn in the world, and the flagship of the 12 strong Middle East divisions.

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For the businessman there are secretarial services, telex, Holiday worldwide bookings service, car hire facilities, direct dial telephones in the bedrooms, meeting rooms and first class conference and banqueting facilities.

All hotel guests have the choice of the finest dining facilities in Kuwait. The coffee shop overlooks the gardens, and near the outdoor swimming pool there is a barbecue and buffet bar. The first class Dana Restaurant beneath the multi-level terraces of the Babylon gardens claims to



Jean Abou Nohra, GM, Holiday Inn.

offer "the finest dining in Kuwait." Finally there is the Al Andalus Supper Club which features live entertainment and an unusual dance floor of glass suspended over multi-coloured water effects of a central pool.

The Holiday Inn's recreational facilities are unrivalled in Kuwait. In addition to the large swimming pool, there is a four lane bowling alley, a first class Health Club, complete with whirlpools, saunas, massage rooms, a fully equipped gymnasium, and five top class squash courts with glass viewing walls with galleries.

Since the hotel was opened in 1982 it has merited the following awards:

1. Torchbearers' Award for Outstanding Development 1982
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4. Torchbearers' Award for being among Top 20 Hotels worldwide 1984
5. Torchbearers' Award for Excellence in Product Quality and Service 1985
6. Customer Service Award for being among Top 5 Hotels worldwide 1985
7. Superior Holiday Inn 1986
8. Superior Holiday Inn 1987



Holiday Inn family.

The ultimate rulers

(Continued from Page 9)

response of American politicians to the "competitiveness" idea is that no real dispute exists between the parties. All the politicians are talking about similar goals: heeding up America, opening up markets in Japan and East Asia, driving down the federal and trade deficits. Politics no longer seems to be a matter of the parties advocating different policies. Rather, the parties are competing to see which one can become most closely identified with the same set of ideas.

If competitiveness is one area where a desire for communitarian action has surfaced, another possible area may be where the communitarian economic and moral impulses

intersect. This merging of economic and moral issues has defined work (fate: moving welfare mothers towards jobs by providing economic aid (child care, medical insurance) and moral guidance. The idea, best articulated by New York University political scientist Lawrence Mead in Beyond Entitlement: The Social Obligations of Citizenship — that there are reciprocal obligations here, society's and the welfare recipient's, has struck a chord with Republicans and Democrats alike.

Vice-President George Bush, a Republican and Michael Dukakis, a Democrat, have wrapped up their parties' nominations for the presidential elections this year.

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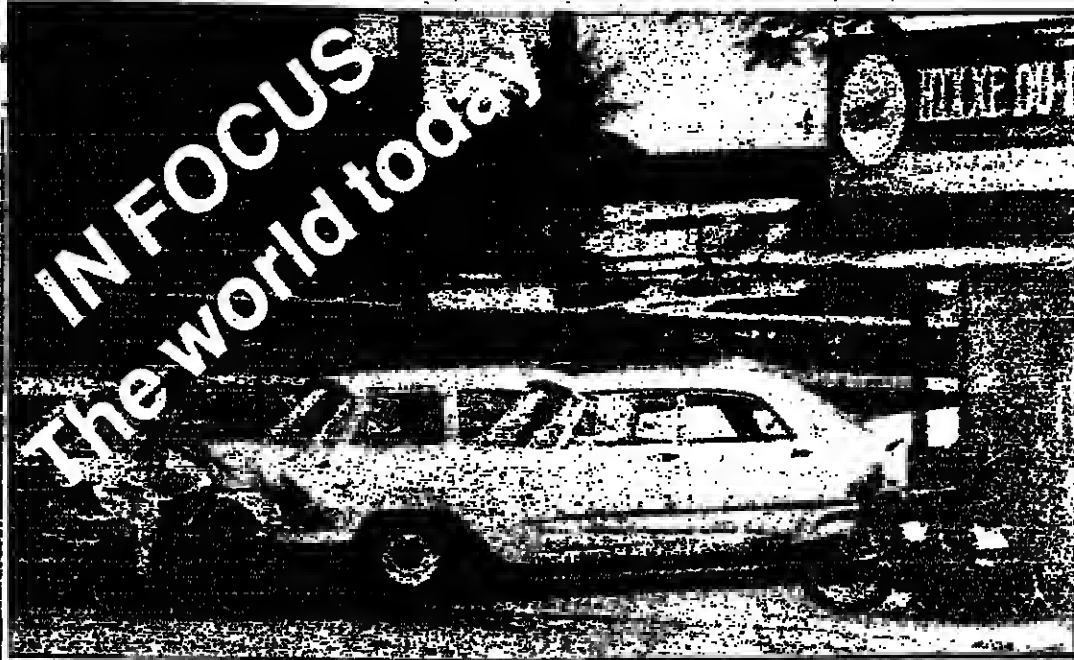
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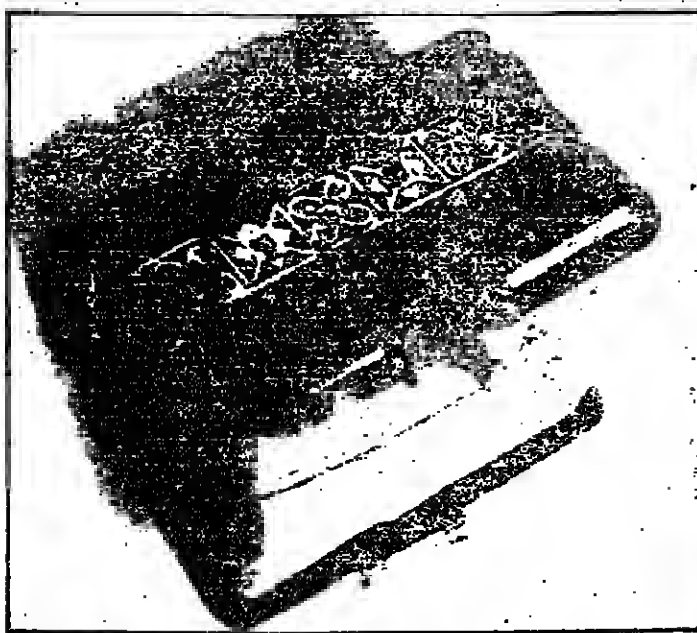
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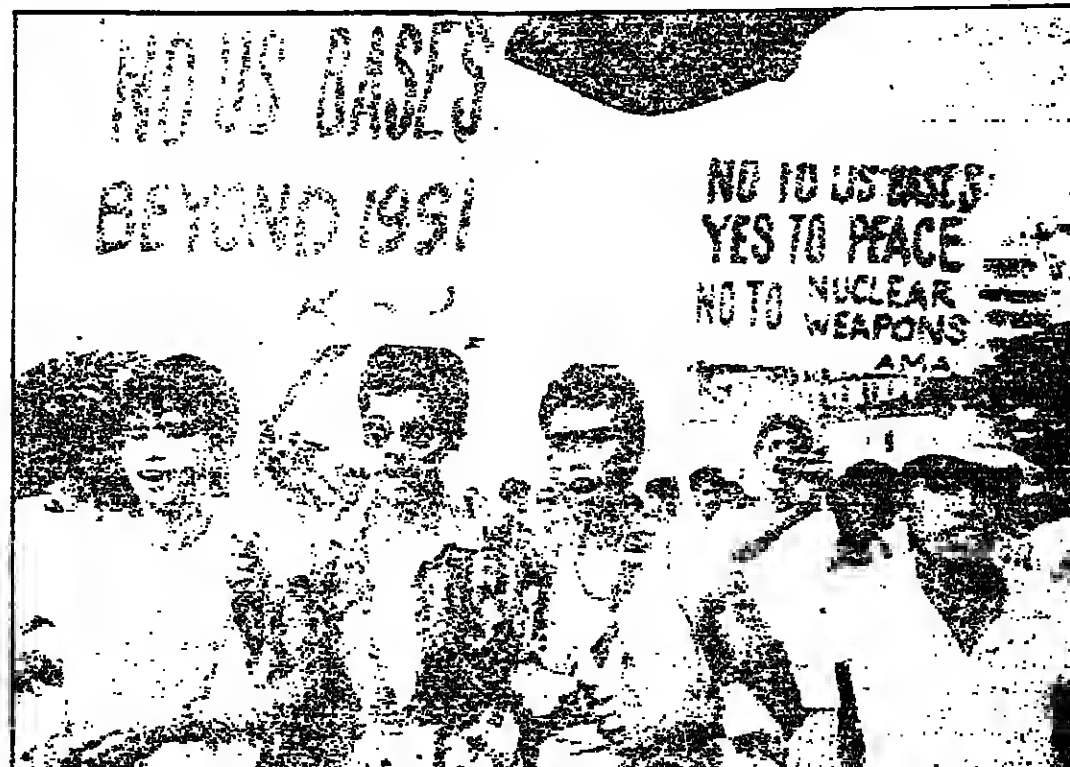
مطبعة الشويخ الصناعية - شارع الكندادراف - تلفون: ٤٨٣٣٨٢٤ / ٤٨٣٣٨٤١ / ٤٨٣٣٩٢٩ - فاكس: ٤٨٤٥٧٢٦



A VIETNAMESE woman pedals past a line of US-made 1960's Dodge and Plymouth automobiles yesterday along a Saigon street. An enterprising Vietnamese businessman rents the cars for use during weddings and social occasions. (Reuter wirephoto)



THE smallest copy of the Holy Quran has been found in Poland. The copy is over three centimetres long and two centimetres wide.



SOME 1,000 leftist marchers denounced the presence of US military bases in the Philippines yesterday. Their leaders trooped to the US embassy and gave an American official a notice of avicition of the facilities. (Reuter wirephoto)



POPE John Paul prays, flanked by newly appointed Cardinals Antonio Maria Javierre Ortas of Spain, far left, and Jacques Martin of France, right, at the canonization in St Peter's Basilica of two new saints, Rose-Philippine Duchesne, a 19th century French nun who worked with American Indians and Simone de Roxas, a 16th century Spanish priest. (Reuter wirephoto)



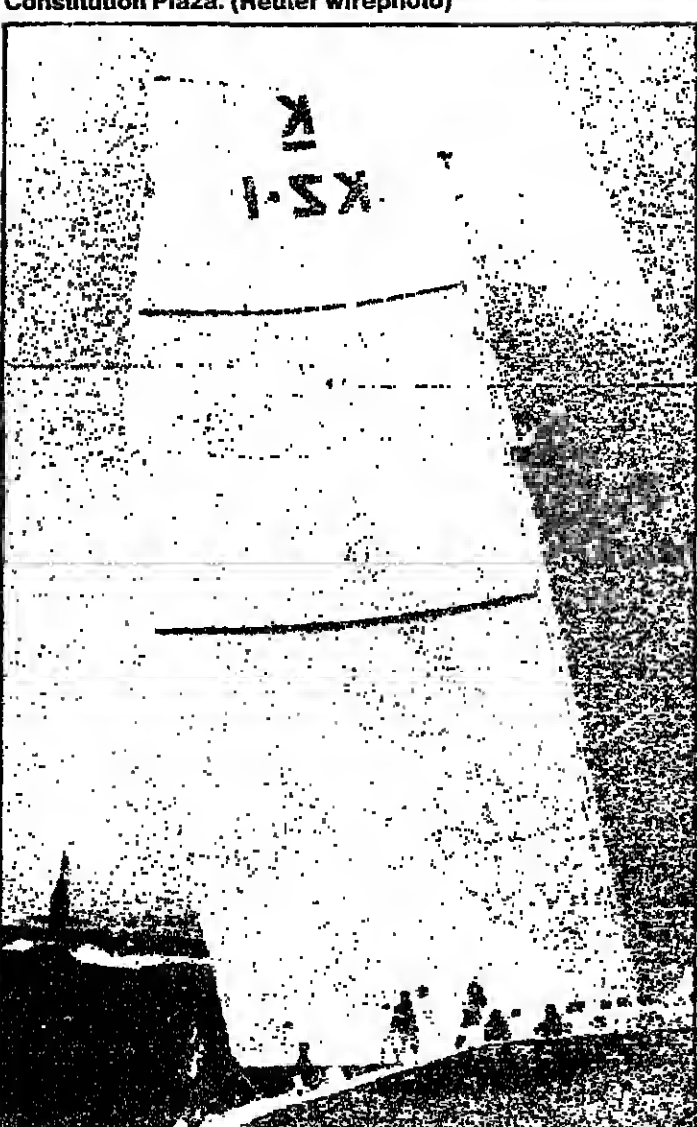
CARLOS SALINAS de GORTARI, presidential candidate for the Institutional Revolutionary Party, speaking in front of a giant portrait of Mexico's first revolutionary President Francisco Madero on Saturday in Mexico City's Constitution Plaza. (Reuter wirephoto)



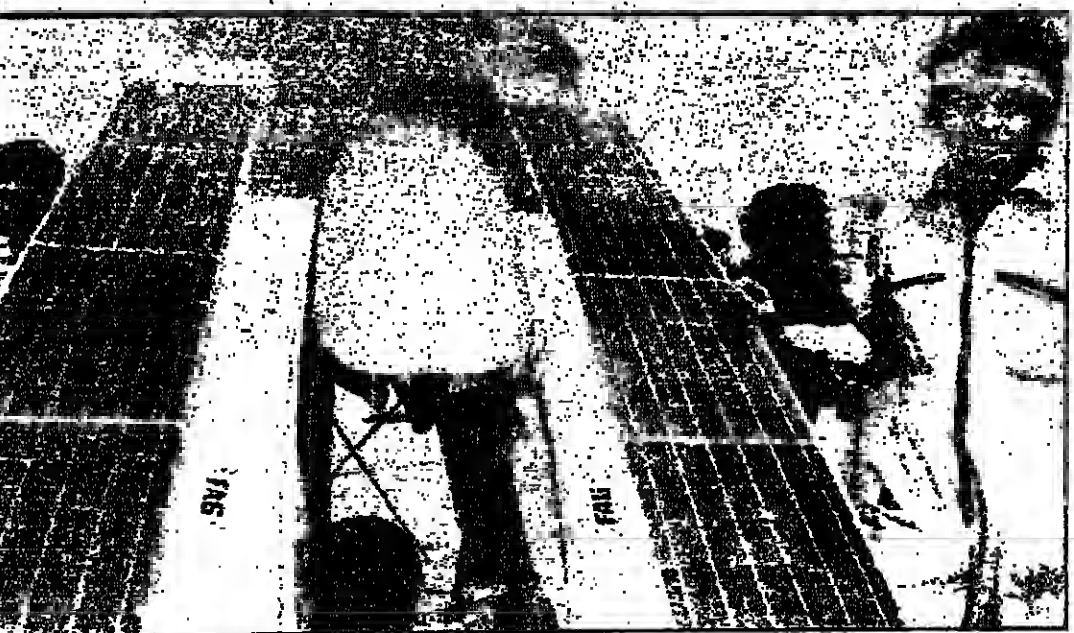
A CHINESE troupe performing a traditional dragon dance in front of a mural of the Statue of Liberty on Saturday during an Independence Day 'block party' held on the grounds of the US embassy. (Reuter wirephoto)



PAKISTANI President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq (right) receives UN envoy Diego Cordovez with a warm handshake before their talks on the Afghan situation. (Reuter wirephoto)



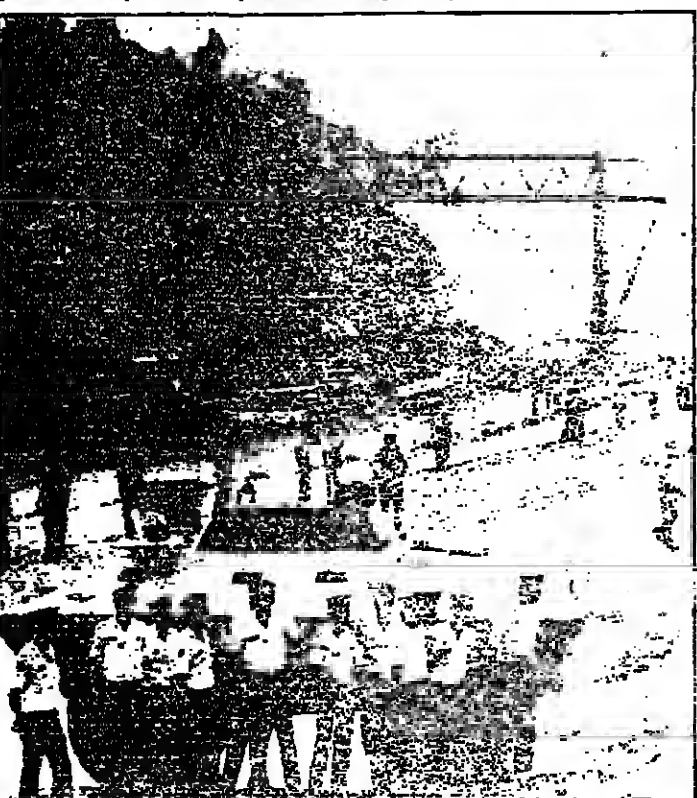
KIWI merchant banker Mich Fay's 90-foot waterline sloop 'New Zealand' has run into a few unexpected problems with several US nuclear submarines (left) based in San Diego. Apparently the 21-foot keel acts as an antenna picking up the pinging sounds of underwater sonar buoys used to guide the submerged subs into harbour. The yacht has had a few close calls with the turbulence caused from subs, but no mishaps. The New Zealand could face defending America's Cup champion Dennis Conner's yacht in September. (Reuter wirephoto)



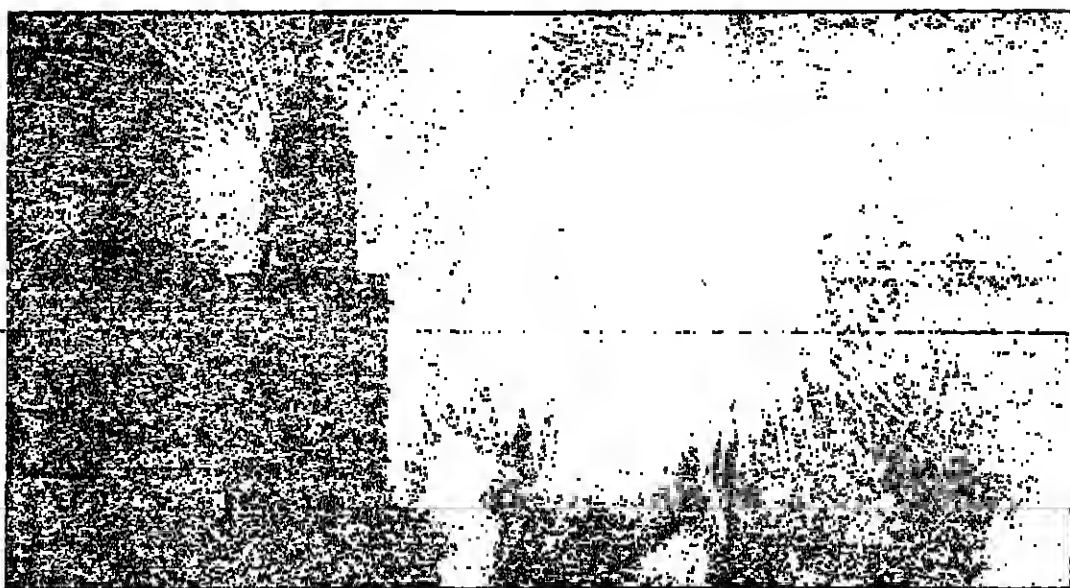
WEST GERMAN Michael Trykowski stands next to his winning solar car Sofa III in which he won the Tour de Sol, the Third World Championship of solar mobiles in Etoy, Switzerland on Saturday. The car can attain speeds of up to 110 km/h, needs 2 kilowatts/100km and can run for 150-300 kms without sunlight. (Reuter wirephoto)



THE Princess of Wales presents her husband Prince Charles with a gift-wrapped prize after his team Windsor Park beat the Oakbrook Polo club from Chicago in the Harrods Trophy challenge in Windsor, England. (Reuter wirephoto)



TURKISH riot police stand guard along the way to the second Bosphorus bridge, linking Asia and Europe, which was opened yesterday by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, under tightest security ever seen in Turkey and Ozal waves to the photographers from his car before opening the bridge. A bodyguard is sitting at the back of the car. (Reuter wirephoto)



A FIREWORKS display over Zurich near the Grossmuenster Church on the occasion of a musical festival. (Reuter wirephoto)



BYSTANDERS help a man hurt by a car bomb which exploded outside Johannesburg's Ellis Park stadium as about 15,000 fans were leaving a rugby match. The blast overturned vehicles on the street, setting them alight. Two people were killed and at least 26 injured. (Reuter wirephoto)



BUSINESS & FINANCE

Third World likely to raise steel output

GENEVA, July 3. (Reuters): Third World countries are likely to increase their share of world steel production, consumption and trade through the 1990's, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said yesterday.

Use of steel in developing states could grow from 15 per cent of total world consumption in 1985 to 24 per cent in 1990, a new study published by the United Nations agency said.

"Those most likely to become substantial steel exporters in the future are the Republic of (South) Korea, Brazil and possibly Mexico," the study said.

It said the United States steel industry would probably continue to undergo a process of contracting and restructuring, and all major steel producers amongst advanced industrialised countries were likely to face the same problem.

Three OPEC members raise reserve figures

Middle East oil states in play for higher quotas

BAHRAIN, July 3. (Reuters): Three Middle East states say they are sitting on oil to three times as much as previously thought in what analysts consider a possible ploy to justify pumping more onto glutted world markets.

The analysts said three OPEC members — the UAE and Gulf war foes Iraq and Iran — had doubled or tripled figures for their proven oil reserves during 1987 to compete for higher production quotas within the organisation.

Lot

"There is definitely a lot more oil to be discovered in the Gulf region," said Mehdi Varzi, oil research director at Kleinwort Grivevson Securities in London.

"However, I was very surprised to see the doubling and tripling of the reserve figures for those three countries."

"It is as if each country says I

don't want to be left behind — the feeling now is that the higher you raise your reserve figure the larger the quota you can get from OPEC."

Iraq is not included in OPEC's current production pact because it rejects any quota less than Iraq's.

Inflated

According to official estimates published in the latest issue of the British Petroleum (BP) statistical review, the UAE's proven oil reserves tripled to 96.2 billion barrels at the end of 1987 from 32.4 billion the previous year.

At the same time Iraq's reserves doubled to 100 billion barrels from 47.1 billion while Iran's shot up to 92.9 billion from 48.8 billion, the review said.

Varzi said he believed the figures were inflated, but there was no way of checking because the national governments which

run the oil operations in those three countries were the sole bodies in a position to know.

"There has been a general tendency in the past to understate oil reserves in the Middle East. But to go from the figures which those three countries quoted earlier to the ones they are quoting now sounds dubious at best," he said.

Oil analysts said the new reserve figures might reflect the three countries' possible reserves — the oil actually present — but this would not tally with their proven reserves, which represents the oil which is 90 per cent recoverable with economic and technically viable methods.

"They have probably marked up their reserves for political reasons... one being to increase their bargaining power for higher quotas within OPEC,"

said Jalil Samahiji, oil exploration manager at the Bahrain National Oil Company.

Carried out

Oil industry sources said on Wednesday the UAE had carried out a threat to openly flout its ceiling laid down by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), authorising companies in the main producing emirate of Abu Dhabi to pump almost 20 per cent more in July.

The UAE has consistently produced above its quota of 948,000 barrels per day (BPD) but the sources said the move would put an additional 200,000 BPD on the market, taking the Gulf state to its self-proclaimed quota of 1.5 million BPD.

Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba has repeatedly rejected his country's production ceiling, saying in recent months that with

reserves of around 100 billion barrels the UAE is second only to Saudi Arabia and deserves a far higher output.

Iraq's Oil Minister Issam Abdul Rahim Al Chalabi made the same claim during a trip to the United States last May, saying Iraq was the second largest oil producer in the region after Saudi Arabia, which has proven reserves of 167 billion barrels.

During June, Iraq pumped an average 2.7 million BPD — around 330,000 BPD more than its Gulf war foe Iran.

Oil analysts said the first of the two warning nations to raise its 1987 reserve figure was Iraq.

Tehran quickly followed suit, but the analysts said its claim was more suspicious because most of Iran's production was in the war zone and there were no international companies operating in the country.

World Business Summary

Perrier expects major expansion in America

VERGEZE, France, July 3. (Reuters): French mineral water group source Perrier plans a major expansion in the United States in the next few years following several recent acquisitions there, chairman Gustave Leven said yesterday. "The planned expansion will take place in the United States, where we are now the dominant group in the mineral water industry, with 35 per cent of the market," Leven told the group's annual meeting at its headquarters in southeastern France. Perrier has invested heavily in the United States in recent years, buying four springs in California, California; Oasis, Texas; Poland Spring, Maine; and Zephyrhills, Florida. Late last year, Perrier also bought the drinks sector of US food group Beatrice Food, bringing its overall turnover in the drinks sector in the United States to around \$450 million. The French group also expanded in the cheese sector in the United States through the acquisition in May this year of Sorrento, a firm specialising in Italian cheese with a turnover last year of \$250 million. "The US contribution to the group's results is still small, because we are still at the investment stage. But it should be very substantial within two or three years," Leven said.

China to open more offshore areas to foreign oil drilling

BEIJING, July 3. (Reuters): China said today it would open more areas off its south-east coast to foreign oil drilling and would grant new tax incentives to speed exploration. The China daily said that bidding would begin in September for the right to explore for oil in a 65,000 square km (25,000 square mile) area east of the Pearl River basin known as the Dongsha-Shenhu region. Offshore oil was once hailed as the key to China's energy future but drilling results have been disappointing after two previous rounds of bidding for exploration rights. "The fields were not as promising as we thought," the newspaper quoted Wu Xunduo of the state-run China National Offshore Oil Corporation as saying. "While some good fields were found, we did not find the large oil fields we had hoped for at the beginning," he said. Wu said Beijing would no longer levy royalties, one of several types of taxes, on oil fields with an annual output of less than one million tonnes in a bid to encourage development of smaller fields. Only 10 drilling rigs are operating off China's coast. Offshore oil production reached a mere 712,000 tonnes last year, out of China's total output of 134 million tonnes of oil, according to official statistics.

Creditor banks reject Nigeria's debt rescheduling proposal

LONDON, July 3. (Reuters): Commercial banks cannot accept a \$3.6 billion debt rescheduling package proposed by Nigeria earlier this year, British bankers said yesterday. An 11-member steering committee of Nigeria's commercial bank creditors has instead presented a general counter-proposal to Nigeria. The move came this week during three days of meetings between Nigeria, the banks, and representatives from both the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, bankers said. In March, Nigeria proposed a new 25-year rescheduling package with a 10-year grace period covering \$1.2 billion of medium-term debt and \$2.4 billion in letter of credit obligations, bankers said. "The committee said it could not accept the March proposal, but offered its own views in a counter proposal which the Nigerians will respond to when they return in a few weeks," said a British banker who attended the meetings. Nigeria, with the largest economy in black Africa, carries a total external debt burden of \$27 billion.

Jordan central bank tries to reassure moneychangers

AMMAN, July 3. (Reuters): Jordan's central bank has reassured moneychangers worried by new foreign exchange rules that it will not let commercial banks push them out of business, an official said yesterday.

"We told the moneychangers we would see that the banks do not squeeze them out of the market by overpricing services to them," deputy governor Maher Shukri told Reuters.

But moneychangers, who met central bank officials on Thursday, remain upset by the measures issued by the government on June 22.

Memo

On Friday they sent detailed objections in a memo to Prime Minister Zeid Al Rifai. They sent an initial protest memo to Rifai last week.

The moneychangers say the measures will hit them hard, promote a blackmarket and reduce the flow of vital remittances from Jordanians working overseas.

"If the regulations are put into effect, practically we cannot work," said Ghazi Saudi, owner of Saudi Exchange. "Much of our business is regional and we

clear through accounts in New York. Now we are supposed to settle through local banks.

"Settlement will take two or three days instead of the same night. We need a degree of efficiency and if we lose it we lose our clients."

Unlimited

The rules, aimed at curbing the outflow of foreign currency and bolstering the dinar, ban moneychangers from accepting deposits, extending loans, making transfers, issuing cheques abroad, opening accounts overseas and speculating in international equity, metals or commodity markets.

Mooneychangers may now have foreign accounts only at local banks. Unlike the banks, they may buy and sell unlimited quantities of banknotes and need not abide by central bank set rates, the official news agency Petra said.

The instructions affecting moneychangers were issued two weeks after the central bank resumed setting binding exchange rates for major currencies following pressure on the dinar.

World Bank to raise loan loss reserves

WASHINGTON, July 3. (Reuters): Confronting the fact that a growing number of poor countries are seriously behind on their loan payments, the World Bank yesterday said it would raise its loan loss reserves when a country was six months in arrears.

The measure, which bank sources said did not directly affect its policies on loans it makes to developing countries, reflected a small but increasing backlog, now totalling more than \$740 million, of delayed repayments.

Lowering

In an unrelated development, the Bank said it was lowering the interest rate it charges on loans to 7.59 per cent from 7.72.

The reduction, which would save a borrower \$230,000 annually on a \$100-million loan, is the 12th straight by the bank, which changes its rate every six months, charging borrowers half a percentage point more than the cost of the money it borrows itself.

The decision to increase bank loan loss reserves was the latest step on the part of economic policy-makers to try to deal with the debt crisis, now in its sixth year.

Previously the bank waited until a country was two years in arrears before adding to its loan loss reserves, but officials decided the current situation required a much more conservative accounting approach.

At the same time, the bank said its board was expected to increase the provision for losses to \$500 million from the current \$100 million, retroactive to its last financial year, which ended on June 30.

"If nothing changes, additional money would have to be provided this year," said one source.

Banks, including multilateral development agencies, set aside a nestegg for possible loan losses so that should they occur, they do not undermine the fundamental soundness of the institution.

Founded toward the end of World War Two to help rebuild Europe, the World Bank had never suffered major delays on loan repayments until four years ago.

Since then, the number of countries seriously behind on repayments has been growing. The list now comprises Nicaragua, Guyana, Syria, Liberia, Peru, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Panama.

As of May 31, total World Bank loans outstanding to the eight countries amounted to about \$3.2 billion.

In a statement, the bank said increasing its loan loss reserves would affect its income but the impact would not be a major one.

Anticipates

"Management nevertheless anticipates that the bank's net income for the year will not be materially less than in fiscal 1987, when it was \$1.1 billion," it said.

In the financial year just ended the bank made \$11.5 billion in new loans, up from 11.4 billion the year before.

Meanwhile, Moeen Qureshi, senior vice president, operations, told a briefing for reporters on Thursday that the increased bank presence hinged, in part, on the approval by the US Congress of a vast increase in funding for the international body that makes loans to help developing countries.

Qureshi met with reporters to discuss bank activities for its fiscal year that ended on Thursday.

"Protracted uncertainties in the external economic environment, stalled development programmes due to the massive debt overhang and declining living standards call for an even

larger role for the World Bank in the immediate years ahead," he said.

Meanwhile, the World Bank said yesterday it would lend a total of \$811 million to seven countries for projects ranging from sewerage plants in Brazil to energy conservation in Bangladesh.

Loans

The development agency listed the following loans:

—\$165 million to Indonesia to fund investment in export-oriented manufacturing industries.

—\$160 million to Algeria to make its power system more efficient.

—\$150 million to Pakistan to finance coal, gas and oil development.

—\$125 million to Madagascar to support broad economic reforms, especially in the public sector.

—\$1120 million to Yugoslavia to boost exports by manufacturing industries.

—\$80 million to Brazil to provide water and sewerage services to poor people in Brazil's cities.

—\$11.4 million to Bangladesh for energy conservation projects that should save seven per cent of its annual industrial energy use.

Fed decided in May to push interest rates higher

WASHINGTON, July 3. (AP): Top policy-makers at the Federal Reserve — the American central bank — voted in mid-May to push interest rates higher as a way of fighting inflationary pressures, according to minutes of the discussions released yesterday.

The Federal Open Market Committee, which sets monetary policy for the central bank, voted 9-2 at a meeting on May 17 to tighten credit conditions slightly in the weeks following the meeting.

Argued

The two dissenters, Lee Hoskins, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and Robert Parry, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, argued that a more substantial tightening move was needed to dampen inflationary pressures.

Fed policy-makers met again on Wednesday and Thursday

and many analysts believe the central bank discussed boosting its discount rate, the interest it charges to make bank loans.

An increase in the discount rate, which was raised in September, is the strongest signal the central bank can send of its intention to push interest rates higher.

The minutes of the May meeting confirmed what many analysts had suspected, that the Fed moved in late May to tighten credit conditions because of concerns that the economy was growing so fast in the first part of the year that it was putting severe pressures on prices and wages.

Goal

The last tightening move followed two earlier moves to push interest rates higher in late March and in early May. The central bank's goal was to restrain credit and thereby restrain overall demand in the economy.

It accomplished this objective by restricting slightly the amount

of money that banks have available to make loans, thus pushing up the price of that money — interest rates.

A variety of interest rates, including the bank prime lending rate, and mortgage rates, did move higher in the spring, partly as a result of the Fed's tightening moves.

The minutes of the May meeting showed that Fed officials remained concerned about the rate of economic growth.

Agreed

"The members generally agreed that some further tightening of reserve conditions was needed to counter the risks of rising inflationary pressures in the economy," the minutes said.

"A failure to act in a timely fashion not only would be inconsistent with the committee's commitment to achieving price stability over time but would in fact compound the difficulties of accomplishing that objective."

The two dissenters argued that the central bank should be doing more than the small tightening steps it was contemplating.

Hoskins and Parry argued that "the risks were considerable that price and wage inflation would accelerate from rates that were already too high." They said unless the Fed did more it ran the risk that it would have to drive interest rates up even more sharply later in the year to get inflation under control.

Boost

Many economists are looking for a boost in the discount rate before the end of the month to 6.5 per cent from the current six per cent. They believe the Fed will be forced to act to keep this rate in line with other rates, which have been pushed higher.

They argue that the Fed will hike the discount rate now rather than run the risk that an increase later would become an issue in the presidential campaign.

Boesky taken back to California

NEW YORK, July 3. (Reuters): Stock speculator Ivan Boesky, who illegally amassed a fortune on Wall Street, has been taken back to a California prison after a few days in New York where he was believed to have testified against a former associate.

A New York prison official told Reuters yesterday that Boesky, convicted last year of illegal insider trading, left on Friday for a prison 150 miles (240 km) north of Los Angeles.

"Ivan Boesky was transferred to Lompoc Federal Prison," the officials said. "They took him by air."

Legal sources said Boesky, the government's key witness in its continuing probe of insider trading, was in New York to testify against John Mulheren, former head of the arbitrage firm Jaime Securities.

A federal prosecutor is investigating allegations that Mulheren engaged in a "stock parking scheme," which entails buying a stock's owner during buying or selling.

Mulheren has been charged with threatening the lives of Boesky and a former employee.

Boesky was convicted in December 1987 on one criminal conspiracy count and began serving a three-year prison sentence in March at Lompoc.

Soviet Union may create stock exchange

MOSCOW, July 3. (Reuters): A senior Communist Party economic official predicted yesterday that the Soviet Union could eventually have its own stock exchange under reforms promoted by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Evard Figuranov of the Party Central Committee's Economic Department told a news briefing that creation of an exchange was the logical extension of new forms of stimulating use of savings introduced over the past year.

"It is not under consideration yet, but I think it will be in the future," he said.

Briefing

Figuranov also told the briefing, one of a series organised to coincide with the current party conference in Moscow, that Soviet experts put the country's inflation rate at "between one and two per cent."

This was believed to be the first time any formal Soviet estimate had been offered for inflation, whose existence was for years denied as a phenomenon limited to "capitalist" states.

Figuranov said Soviet inflation had emerged over the past decade as wages had increased faster than labour productivity in the centrally-controlled economy.

Under late leader Leonid

Brezhnev, many Soviet and foreign economists say, industrial wages were increased to ensure social peace and provide an illusion of improved living standards.

Figuranov's prediction of a future stock exchange follows suggestions from several reform-minded economists that traditional revenue sources were not enough to ensure the modernisation of Soviet industry.

Short supply

With consumer goods still in very short supply, deposits in Soviet savings banks have risen steadily, especially over the past three years, and some economists say vast sums of money are also hoarded in domestic cash-boxes.

Over the past year, small state-owned enterprises around the country have begun offering shares to employees and bonds for specific development projects as iron control by ministries in Moscow has been slightly relaxed.

Figuranov said a bond market could arise alongside a share market. "Bonds could be issued for the construction of social projects — kindergartens, sports complexes and the like — by enterprises," he said.

Before the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution there was an active stock exchange in the old Rus-

sian capital of Petrograd and also in Moscow and other major cities. They were promptly abolished as "capitalist institutions" by the Bolsheviks.

Currency

Figuranov said the Soviet currency, the rouble, could not be made convertible and freely traded on world financial markets until a radical price reform duo to go into effect at the start of 1990 took hold.

He said that during the 1990s he expected the Soviet budget deficit — for which he did not give a figure — would be cut to zero and inflation also conquered as current economic reforms took hold.


"Until now, the reforms have only scraped the surface by using up easily available reserves like labour productivity. But the political climate is being created for a major advance into the 1990s," Figuranov added.

EEC aid to China

BRUSSELS, July 3. (AP): The European Economic Community Commission yesterday approved 500,000 European currency units (\$365,000) in emergency aid for flood victims in southern China.

Torrential rains have hit the province of Fujian, and floods have killed 99 people and left 3 million affected by the disaster, a Commission statement said.

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After a go-ahead approval from authorities

Saudi banks look to secure wider market for bonds

BAHRAIN, July 3, (Reuters). Saudi Arabia's commercial banks are testing uncharted territory in a bid to develop a wider market for the government's ground-breaking bonds scheme.

Three weeks after a first 1.5-billion-riyal (\$400 million) offering, banks have won the go-ahead from Saudi authorities to resell bonds to government and quasi-government bodies and are working on repackaging for private investors.

Scrambling
"Now the dust has settled, banks are scrambling to find ways to use the bonds," said one senior trader. "The more ways they find, the more successful and more attractive they will become."

The bonds scheme was launched on June 11 as part of the Saudi government's drive to

bridge a persistent budget deficit without placing further strain on dwindling foreign reserves.

It was the first major government borrowing in Saudi Arabia for 25 years and had been eagerly awaited by the kingdom's cash-rich banks. But neither the first nor second offering two weeks later was fully subscribed, partly because of uncertainty surrounding the creation of a secondary market.

The past days have, however, seen the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the de facto central bank, adopt a flexible attitude which seems to bode well for a secondary market.

Concerned
Banks are concerned that without a fully-fledged market Saudi bonds will lie idle on their books.

Although the effective yield has been pitched above US

Treasury paper, bank treasury and sales departments have been exploring new markets to generate revenue.

Three possibilities are apparently acceptable to SAMA:

— reselling bonds to government or quasi-government bodies and companies, particularly pension funds.

— repackaging bonds through mutual funds or unit trusts to allow private Saudi investors to participate indirectly.

— selling to other banks, but only within Saudi Arabia.

Indicate

There is as yet no definitive list of institutions to which banks can sell the bonds, but one banker said: "SAMA will indicate whether it has any objections or not."

So far, bankers believe they can place bonds with several

addresses, including the General Organisation for Social Insurance (GOSI), a government health and insurance fund, the petrochemicals conglomerate Saudi Basic Industries Corp (SABIC) and Arabian American Oil Co.'s (ARAMCO) Pension Fund.

Repackaging bonds in the shape of funds should prove possible too since Saudi banks already offer private investors schemes based on European and US money markets.

Banks are believed to have taken up only around 950 million riyals (\$250 million) of the first bond offering and perhaps even less of the second, suggesting to bankers the appetite for paper in a secondary market will be limited.

But with fortnightly issues now anticipated — the next is due on July 9 — bankers expect a

deeper market could develop, although it is still unclear how trading will be conducted.

The bonds are structured along Islamic lines, paying twice a year a fixed sum or 'cash flow' linked to unspecified government development projects. But bankers calculate a Western-style yield and say the bonds are geared to US Treasury notes.

Bankers said the first two Saudi offerings have yielded a margin above like-dated US notes ranging from about 20 basis points for the one-year maturity to about 50 for the longest offered five-year term.

However, in a nation where interest is banned as a form of usury, Saudi authorities have set great store by tailoring the bonds not to offend Islamic principles and bankers say that could dictate the way they are traded in a secondary market.

China launches new national airline

BEIJING, July 3, (UPI). Flight attendants aboard Chinese airliners traded their nylon trousers for sky-blue designer skirts on Friday as Beijing launched a new national airline, Air China, on the 67th birthday of the Chinese Communist Party.

"Air China will be more competitive," said airline spokesman Ye Dongchang, describing Beijing's goal in setting up the new carrier to replace the much-maligned Civil Aviation Administration of China.

"We are going to try to catch up with other international airlines as fast as possible."

Dismantling

The founding of the new airline follows a partial dismantling of CAAC, which will remain a government agency and retain its power to supervise the industry, oversee aviation regulations and negotiate air routes, Ye said.

"The new airline will be an enterprise," said Ye. "CAAC, as part of the government administration, will have no power to interfere."

Air China, which has a fleet of 46 planes and registered capital of \$297 million, will operate 44 domestic and 32 international air routes — accounting for 90 per cent of international flights and half of all flights inside China, Ye said.

The birth of Air China as a business and the country's new national carrier was timed to coincide with the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party on July 1.

Establishment of the new airline is part of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's ambitious reforms aimed at separating government and industry and forcing enterprises to take responsibility for their own profits and losses.

Ye said the official logo calligraphy for the Airline's Chinese name, China International Airlines, was written by Deng.

"We will try to improve both our safety and service," said Ye.

Wang case may signal more insider trading

NEW YORK, July 3, (Reuters). New allegations of insider trading on Wall Street may signal that criminal activity is continuing and could even be on the rise in financial markets.

The US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) last week accused Stephen Wang, a 24-year-old trainee analyst, and Fred Lee, a Canadian citizen, on allegations they made \$19 million from an illegal insider-trading scheme.

Neither has filed a plea, as they have not yet been formally charged. Lee's lawyer has said he will fight the accusation, Wang has not commented.

But SEC enforcement director Gary Lench said it was his "subjective impression" that insider trading — using privileged, secret financial information to make money trading stock — was far from dead.

And SEC Chairman David Ruder told the Senate Banking Committee on Wednesday his agency was investigating 40 to 50 cases of suspect international share deals.

AMMAN

ALA-ADDIN COMPANY 1.19 1.20
ARAB ALUMINUM IND. 1.55 1.65
ARAB BANK 114.0113.7

ARAB CHEMICAL DTER 3.95 3.96
ARAB FINANCE CORP. 1.35 1.35
ARAB INSURANCE 1.00 0.99
ARAB INT. INV/TRADE 0.98 0.98
ARAB INT. UNION INS 0.94 0.90
ARAB INTER. HOTELS 0.53 0.58
ARAB JOR/INVST/BRK 2.10 2.10
ARAB PAPER COM/TRA 0.33 0.32
ARAB PHARMA/MAF. 1.96 1.94
ARAB PHARMA/CHEN 0.76 0.75
ARAB POTASH CO. — — — —

ARABIAN SEAS INS. 1.65 1.65
BANK OF JORDAN 15.35 15.40
BELGIUM INSURANCE 1.00 0.95
CAIRO AHHAN BANK 28.50 28.50
DAR AL SHAAB PRESS 0.47 0.48
DAR ALDAWA OV/INV. 1.52 1.52
DARCO/INVEST/NOUS. 0.46 0.47
FINANCE/CREDIT/COB 0.58 0.59
GARAGE OWNERS OFF 3.65 3.65
GENERAL INSURANCE 2.39 2.63
GENERAL INVESTMENT 1.27 1.24
GENERAL WINNING. 1.31 1.31
MINERALS INSURANCE 0.75 0.75
HOLY LAND INS. 1.30 1.30
IND./MATCH JENCO 0.63 0.63
INDUSTRIAL DEVELP BAK 1.55 1.59
INDUSTRIAL/COM/AGR. 1.26 1.26
INDUSTRIAL INVEST. 0.75 0.75
INTERN.COM/INV 0.21 0.21
IRBIO ELECTRICITY 0.96 0.93
ISLAMIC INV. MOUSE 0.64 0.64
INTERMED/PETRI/CH 1.24 1.23
J.TOUR-SP COMPLEX 0.79 0.80
JERUSALEM INS. 1.26 1.29
JO TOBACCO/CIGARET 14.10 14.35
JO CERAMIC FACTOR 1.12 1.12
JO CERAMIC INS. 25.01 25.05
JO ELECTRIC POWER 1.49 1.50
JO FINANCE HOUSE 0.93 0.90
JO GLASS INDUSTRY 0.98 0.98
JO HOTEL TOURISM 2.50 2.30
JO INDUSTRY CHEM. 1.62 1.59
JO INS AND FIN. 1.20 1.20
JO LEASING CORP. 0.64 0.61
JO LIN BRICK 0.21 0.22
JO MANAG/CONSULT 0.50 0.50
JO NATIONAL BANK 2.52 2.51
JO PAPER CARDBRDR 3.08 3.07
JO PHOSPHATE MINS 2.39 2.38
JO PIPES MANUFACT. 1.16 1.17
JO PRESS/PUBLISM. 2.00 2.15
JO PRINTING/PACK. 4.00 4.05
JO ROCK WOOL IND. 0.59 0.60
JO SECURIT CORP. 0.75 0.75
JO SELPHO CHEN. 2.59 2.60
JO WOOD INDUSTRY 1.11 1.11
JO WORSTED MLL 4.51 4.52
JO. KUWAIT AGR 1.00 1.00
JO. PETROLIUM REF 7.34 7.36
JO. FRENCH INS. 5.20 5.30
JO. INV. FIN. CORP. 1.98 1.98
JORDAN GULF REAL 0.31 0.31
JORDAN DAILY 1.00 1.00
JORDAN GULF BANK 1.23 1.22
JORDAN GULF INS. 0.94 0.95
JORDAN INSURANCE 13.85 13.90
JORDAN ISLAMIC BAK 1.78 1.76
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK 1.45 1.44
JORDAN TANNING 2.00 2.00
JOSTON/RENT/MAIN 0.77 0.77
HACH/RENT/MAIN 0.69 0.78
HAS INDUSTRIES 0.60 0.73
MIDDEL EAST HOTEL 0.60 0.60
MIDDEL EAST INS 60.00 60.00
MINERALS RESEARCH 0.60 0.55
NAT. FIN. INVEST CO 1.80 1.80
NAT/CABLE/WIRE/ME 1.01 1.01
NATIONAL ANITA INS 1.24 1.23
NATIONAL INDUSTRY 0.38 0.38
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO 0.72 0.72
NATIONAL STEEL 2.63 2.63
ORIENT ORY BATTERY 0.25 0.28
PETRA BANK 1.94 1.94
PETRA JOR. INS. 0.35 0.35
PHILADELPHIA INS. 0.80 0.81
RAFA INDUSTRIAL 0.80 0.80
REAL ESTATE INV. 0.45 0.49
SHIPPING LINES 0.87 0.87
SPINNING WEAVING 0.77 0.76
THE HOUSING BANK 1.78 1.78
UNITED INSURANCE 0.94 0.94
UNIVERSAL CHEN. IND 1.49 1.48
UNIVERSAL INS. 1.19 1.23
MOOLEN INDUSTRIES 0.70 0.70
YARNOCK INSURANCE 1.10 1.10

ALA-ADDIN COMPANY 1.19 1.20
ARAB ALUMINUM IND. 1.55 1.65
ARAB BANK 114.0113.7

ARAB CHEMICAL DTER 3.95 3.96
ARAB FINANCE CORP. 1.35 1.35
ARAB INSURANCE 1.00 0.99
ARAB INT. INV/TRADE 0.98 0.98
ARAB INT. UNION INS 0.94 0.90
ARAB INTER. HOTELS 0.53 0.58
ARAB JOR/INVST/BRK 2.10 2.10
ARAB PAPER COM/TRA 0.33 0.32
ARAB PHARMA/MAF. 1.96 1.94
ARAB PHARMA/CHEN 0.76 0.75
ARAB POTASH CO. — — — —

ARABIAN SEAS INS. 1.65 1.65
BANK OF JORDAN 15.35 15.40
BELGIUM INSURANCE 1.00 0.95
CAIRO AHHAN BANK 28.50 28.50
DAR AL SHAAB PRESS 0.47 0.48
DAR ALDAWA OV/INV. 1.52 1.52
DARCO/INVEST/NOUS. 0.46 0.47
FINANCE/CREDIT/COB 0.58 0.59
GARAGE OWNERS OFF 3.65 3.65
GENERAL INSURANCE 2.39 2.63
GENERAL INVESTMENT 1.27 1.24
GENERAL WINNING. 1.31 1.31
MINERALS INSURANCE 0.75 0.75
HOLY LAND INS. 1.30 1.30
IND./MATCH JENCO 0.63 0.63
INDUSTRIAL DEVELP BAK 1.55 1.59
INDUSTRIAL/COM/AGR. 1.26 1.26
INDUSTRIAL INVEST. 0.75 0.75
INTERN.COM/INV 0.21 0.21
IRBIO ELECTRICITY 0.96 0.93
ISLAMIC INV. MOUSE 0.64 0.64
INTERMED/PETRI/CH 1.24 1.23
J.TOUR-SP COMPLEX 0.79 0.80
JERUSALEM INS. 1.26 1.29
JO TOBACCO/CIGARET 14.10 14.35
JO CERAMIC FACTOR 1.12 1.12
JO CERAMIC INS. 25.01 25.05
JO ELECTRIC POWER 1.49 1.50
JO FINANCE HOUSE 0.93 0.90
JO GLASS INDUSTRY 0.98 0.98
JO HOTEL TOURISM 2.50 2.30
JO INDUSTRY CHEM. 1.62 1.59
JO INS AND FIN. 1.20 1.20
JO LEASING CORP. 0.64 0.61
JO LIN BRICK 0.21 0.22
JO MANAG/CONSULT 0.50 0.50
JO NATIONAL BANK 2.52 2.51
JO PAPER CARDBRDR 3.08 3.07
JO PHOSPHATE MINS 2.39 2.38
JO PIPES MANUFACT. 1.16 1.17
JO PRESS/PUBLISM. 2.00 2.15
JO PRINTING/PACK. 4.00 4.05
JO ROCK WOOL IND. 0.59 0.60
JO SECURIT CORP. 0.75 0.75
JO SELPHO CHEN. 2.59 2.60
JO WOOD INDUSTRY 1.11 1.11
JO WORSTED MLL 4.51 4.52
JO. KUWAIT AGR 1.00 1.00
JO. PETROLIUM REF 7.34 7.36
JO. FRENCH INS. 5.20 5.30
JO. INV. FIN. CORP. 1.98 1.98
JORDAN GULF REAL 0.31 0.31
JORDAN DAILY 1.00 1.00
JORDAN GULF BANK 1.23 1.22
JORDAN GULF INS. 0.94 0.95
JORDAN INSURANCE 13.85 13.90
JORDAN ISLAMIC BAK 1.78 1.76
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK 1.45 1.44
JORDAN TANNING 2.00 2.00
JOSTON/RENT/MAIN 0.77 0.77
HACH/RENT/MAIN 0.69 0.78
HAS INDUSTRIES 0.60 0.73
MIDDEL EAST HOTEL 0.60 0.60
MIDDEL EAST INS 60.00 60.00
MINERALS RESEARCH 0.60 0.55
NAT. FIN. INVEST CO 1.80 1.80
NAT/CABLE/WIRE/ME 1.01 1.01
NATIONAL ANITA INS 1.24 1.23
NATIONAL INDUSTRY 0.38 0.38
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO 0.72 0.72
NATIONAL STEEL 2.63 2.63
ORIENT ORY BATTERY 0.25 0.28
PETRA BANK 1.94 1.94
PETRA JOR. INS. 0.35 0.35
PHILADELPHIA INS. 0.80 0.81
RAFA INDUSTRIAL 0.80 0.80
REAL ESTATE INV. 0.45 0.49
SHIPPING LINES 0.87 0.87
SPINNING WEAVING 0.77 0.76
THE HOUSING BANK 1.78 1.78
UNITED INSURANCE 0.94 0.94
UNIVERSAL CHEN. IND 1.49 1.48
UNIVERSAL INS. 1.19 1.23
MOOLEN INDUSTRIES 0.70 0.70
YARNOCK INSURANCE 1.10 1.10

ALA-ADDIN COMPANY 1.19 1.20
ARAB ALUMINUM IND. 1.55 1.65
ARAB BANK 114.0113.7

ARAB CHEMICAL DTER 3.95 3.96
ARAB FINANCE CORP. 1.35 1.35
ARAB INSURANCE 1.00 0.99
ARAB INT. INV/TRADE 0.98 0.98
ARAB INT. UNION INS 0.94 0.90
ARAB INTER. HOTELS 0.53 0.58
ARAB JOR/INVST/BRK 2.10 2.10
ARAB PAPER COM/TRA 0.33 0.32
ARAB PHARMA/MAF. 1.96 1.94
ARAB PHARMA/CHEN 0.76 0.75
ARAB POTASH CO. — — — —

ARABIAN SEAS INS. 1.65 1.65
BANK OF JORDAN 15.35 15.40
BELGIUM INSURANCE 1.00 0.95
CAIRO AHHAN BANK 28.50 28.50
DAR AL SHAAB PRESS 0.47 0.48
DAR ALDAWA OV/INV. 1.52 1.52
DARCO/INVEST/NOUS. 0.46 0.47
FINANCE/CREDIT/COB 0.58 0.59
GARAGE OWNERS OFF 3.65 3.65
GENERAL INSURANCE 2.39 2.63
GENERAL INVESTMENT 1.27 1.24
GENERAL WINNING. 1.31 1.31
MINERALS INSURANCE 0.75 0.75
HOLY LAND INS. 1.30 1.30
IND./MATCH JENCO 0.63 0.63
INDUSTRIAL DEVELP BAK 1.55 1.59
INDUSTRIAL/COM/AGR. 1.26 1.26
INDUSTRIAL INVEST. 0.75 0.75
INTERN.COM/INV 0.21 0.21
IRBIO ELECTRICITY 0.96 0.93
ISLAMIC INV. MOUSE 0.64 0.64
INTERMED/PETRI/CH 1.24 1.23
J.TOUR-SP COMPLEX 0.79 0.80
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JO TOBACCO/CIGARET 14.10 14.35
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JORDAN DAILY 1.00 1.00
JORDAN GULF BANK 1.23 1.22
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JORDAN INSURANCE 13.85 13.90
JORDAN ISLAMIC BAK 1.78 1.76
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK 1.45 1.44
JORDAN TANNING 2.00 2.00
JOSTON/RENT/MAIN 0.77 0.77
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MIDDEL EAST INS 60.00 60.00
MINERALS RESEARCH 0.60 0.55
NAT. FIN. INVEST CO 1.80 1.80
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NATIONAL ANITA INS 1.24 1.23
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NATIONAL STEEL 2.63 2.63
ORIENT ORY BATTERY 0.25 0.28
PETRA BANK 1.94 1.94
PETRA JOR. INS. 0.35 0.35
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RAFA INDUSTRIAL 0.80 0.80
REAL ESTATE INV. 0.45 0.49
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SPINNING WEAVING 0.77 0.76
THE HOUSING BANK 1.78 1.78
UNITED INSURANCE 0.94 0.94
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UNIVERSAL INS. 1.19 1.23
MOOLEN INDUSTRIES 0.70 0.70
YARNOCK INSURANCE 1.10 1.10

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ARAB INT. UNION INS 0.94 0.90
ARAB INTER. HOTELS 0.53 0.58
ARAB JOR/INVST/BRK 2.10 2.10
ARAB PAPER COM/TRA 0.33 0.32
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MINERALS INSURANCE 0.75 0.75
HOLY LAND INS. 1.30 1.30
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INDUSTRIAL DEVELP BAK 1.55 1.59
INDUSTRIAL/COM/AGR. 1.26 1.26
INDUSTRIAL INVEST. 0.75 0.75
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JO SECURIT CORP. 0.75 0.75
JO SELPHO CHEN. 2.59 2.60
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JORDAN GULF REAL 0.31 0.31
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JORDAN GULF BANK 1.23 1.22
JORDAN GULF INS. 0.94 0.95
JORDAN INSURANCE 13.85 13.90
JORDAN ISLAMIC BAK 1.78 1.76
JORDAN KUWAIT BANK 1.45 1.44
JORDAN TANNING 2.00 2.00
JOSTON/RENT/MAIN 0.77 0.77
HACH/RENT/MAIN 0.69 0.78
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MIDDEL EAST INS 60.00 60.00
MINERALS RESEARCH 0.60 0.55
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NAT/CABLE/WIRE/ME 1.01 1.01
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NATIONAL INDUSTRY 0.38 0.38
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO 0.72 0.72
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PETRA BANK 1.94 1.94
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RAFA INDUSTRIAL 0.80 0.80
REAL ESTATE INV. 0.45 0.49
SHIPPING LINES 0.87 0.87
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THE HOUSING BANK 1.78 1.78
UNITED INSURANCE 0.94 0.94
UNIVERSAL CHEN. IND 1.49 1.48
UNIVERSAL INS. 1.19 1.23
MOOLEN INDUSTRIES 0.70 0.70
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ARAB FINANCE CORP. 1.35 1.35
ARAB INSURANCE 1.00 0.99
ARAB INT. INV/TRADE 0.98 0.98
ARAB INT. UNION INS 0.94 0.90
ARAB INTER. HOTELS 0.53 0.58
ARAB JOR/INVST/BRK 2.10 2.10
ARAB PAPER COM/TRA 0.33 0.32
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INDUSTRIAL/COM/AGR. 1.26 1.26
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JO WORSTED MLL 4.51 4.52
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JO. PETROLIUM REF 7.34 7.36
JO. FRENCH INS. 5.20 5.30
JO. INV. FIN. CORP. 1.98 1.98
JORDAN GULF REAL 0.31 0.31
JORDAN DAILY 1.00 1.00
JORDAN GULF BANK 1.23 1.22
JORDAN GULF INS. 0.94 0.95
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MIDDEL EAST HOTEL 0.60 0.60
MIDDEL EAST INS 60.00 60.00
MINERALS RESEARCH 0.60 0.55
NAT. FIN. INVEST CO 1.80 1.80
NAT/CABLE/WIRE/ME 1.01 1.01
NATIONAL ANITA INS 1.24 1.23
NATIONAL INDUSTRY 0.38 0.38
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO 0.72 0.72
NATIONAL STEEL 2.63 2.63
ORIENT ORY BATTERY 0.25 0.28
PETRA BANK 1.94 1.94
PET

ARAB TIMES Classifieds

ACCOMMODATION For Rent

SURRA, near American, English and French School. Floor in deluxe villa, 4 bedrooms, 1 dining room, 2 living rooms, 3 bathrooms, 1 maid's room, CAC with tile, carpet and a garden. Tele. 5315539. (AT2-43011-6)

FINTAS, opp boys middle school, 2 bedroom flat, CAC. Rent KD140 with water. Tele 390205. (AT2-43022-3)

SALMIYA, Gulf road, furnished CAC flat with tile available immediately for Europeans or Americans for 2 months (July and August). Contact immediately, 5746891 after 5 pm. (AT2-43031-3)

AL BIDAE, Gulf Road, deluxe, fully furnished CAC 2 floor villa, 4 bedrooms, with fitted cupboards, outside building, a beautiful garden and tile, line. Rent KD550. Tele 5382783, 5391720. (AT1-43030-3)

NEW CAC marble villa, suitable for company manager or diplomat. For details Tele. 2413310. (AT2-43034-3)

Available

QADISIYA, 2 rooms in outside building for an Indian family. Rent KD 65 each room with water and electricity. Tele. Raju, 2459771 ext 2166. (AT2-43044-3)

FOR RENT

Mishrif — 4 bedrooms with bathroom, KD800, Mishrif — 4 bedrooms with carpet, KD900, Mishrif — 3 bedrooms with carpet, KD800, Surra — 4 bedrooms, KD700, Surra — 3 bedrooms, KD500

Deluxe villa with swimming pool, KD1100 plus many villas and flats in all areas.

Qatar Real Estate
Tel: 2406592, 2406593

FARWANIYA, behind Holiday Inn. One room for one or two working girls or a Filipino couple. Tele. Alwis, 4738418/72, during working hours. (AT2-4738418-3)

SALMIYA, Amman Street. One room with balcony and saloon for bachelors or a family. Bus routes 15, 30, 519, 24, 19. Rent KD60 including electricity and water. Tele. Ranjit, 5729741, 6-10 pm. (AT3-43048-3)

KUWAIT City, Mubarak Al Kabir Street. Room to share with a small family. For further details. Tele. 2442805, 1-3.30 pm or after 7.30 pm. (AT3-43051-2)

KUWAIT City, Murgab. One room studio flat for a bachelor. Rent KD120. Tele. 5618941, after 4.30 pm. (AT2-43028-3)

SALMIYA, Gulf Road, 2 bedrooms, CAC with tile for an European or American female to share with another female, immediately. Rent KD115. Tele. 5746891 (Res), after 5 pm. (AT2-43031-3)

Required Female Secretary

Send C.V. & photo to:
G.M. Office
P.O. Box 16026
Qadisiya 35851

FOR RENT

Surra, Block 5,
new villa, 2 floors
with basement,
CAC.
Tel. 4737196 Mr Fuad

REQUIRED

Executive Secretary

with experience in financial and trading correspondence, telex, typing and fax operating.
Must be fluent in English with transferable residence.

Apply to the Manager (Administration)
P.O. Box 4743, Code 13048, Safat, Kuwait.

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CHECK WITH
EVERY SERVICE**

**QUICK
SERVICE**
AT AL MULLA'S
AL RAI GARAGE
COMPLETED AND AWAY
IN LESS THAN AN HOUR.

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AXLE SERVICE • Rear wheel (2 - 4) • Flare nut change KD. 3.750 Only	BRAKE SERVICE II Change rear lining pads KD. 14/- Only	AUTO TRANSMISSION SERVICE • Change oil & filter • Check / adjust bands all inclusive KD. 10/- Only
MANUAL TRANSMISSION SERVICE • Change oil all inclusive KD. 5/- Only		

ALL SERVICES INCLUDE PARTS & LABOUR
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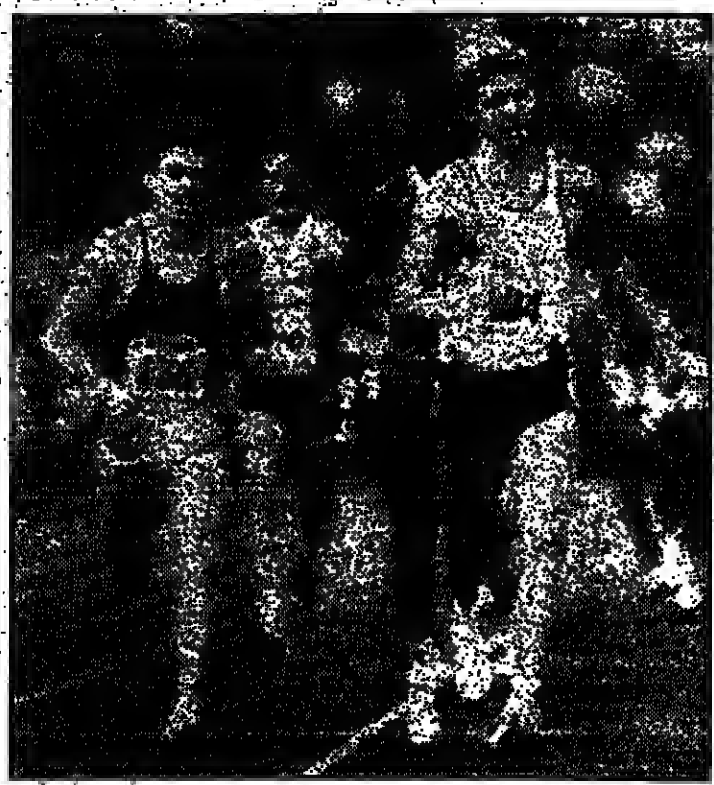
KRISTIANSEN SUFFERS FIRST-EVER DEFEAT IN 10,000M

Cram strides to Dream Mile victory

OSLO, July 3, (Reuters): Britain's Steve Cram raced majestically to his fourth consecutive victory in the Bislett Games Dream Mile yesterday in a year's best time of three minutes 48.85 seconds.

Cram, the European and Commonwealth champion, showed all the acute tactical acumen which also took him to the 1983 world title and 1984 Olympic silver medal when he sped through on the inside in the final stretch.

Fellow Briton Peter Elliott was second in 3:49.20, East German Jens-Peter Herold third in 3:49.22 and Somalia's world 1,500 metres champion Abdi Bile was a well beaten fourth in 3:49.40.



Cram (right) crosses the finish line for his fourth straight win in the Dream Mile. (Reuters wirephoto)

Quick

The victory over Bile was sweet revenge for Cram, who managed only eighth place in last year's World Championships, although he was quick to downplay his achievement afterwards.

"I am very happy to win but I don't think it makes much difference who won in terms of the Olympics," Cram said.

Pace-maker James Mays of the United States took the field through 400 metres in 55.28 seconds and the 800 in one minute 54.47.

Briton Paul Larkins took up the pace with Bile and Cram running comfortably near the back of the 12-strong field.

Kenya's Joseph Chesire grabbed the lead at the bell with the time at 2:53.19, then with 200 to go, Bile and Cram made their moves.

Cram appeared to be blocked

with 200 to run but in the final straight he adroitly slipped inside and with 60 metres to run found a gap, and strode to a satisfying victory.

The mile was a fitting climax to a evening of splendid athletics, thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators despite heavy rain which saturated the arena.

Britain's Liz McColgan handed Norway's world champion Ingrid Kristiansen her first-ever defeat over 10,000, taking the lead with four and a half laps to run and remorselessly increasing her margin.

McColgan, who also beat Kristiansen over 3,000 metres in Belfast last Monday, clocked a personal best of 31:06.99.

East Germany's European 200 metres and long jump champion Heike Drechsler raced to a per-

sonal best time of 10.91 in the women's 100 metres, helped by a following breeze of 1.8 metres a second.

Drechsler, the world silver medalist over 100 metres, confirmed she would be competing in the long jump at the Seoul Olympics.

She said she would not run the 4x100 sprint relay but refused to say which sprint event she planned to compete in.

The penultimate event of the evening, the men's 10,000 metres, featured a fine battle between Britain's Eamonn Martin, Italian Salvatore Aoubou and Mexican Arturo Barrios.

Martin was the eventual winner in 27:23.06, the fifth fastest time ever.

Jamaica's Grace Jackson strode to a stylish victory in the women's 200 metres clocking an impressive 22.37 seconds despite a slight head wind.

Jackson, one of the most graceful woman runners on the international circuit, finished well clear of American Darnette Youg who recorded 22.51, Britain's Paula Dunn was third in 22.80.

East Germany's Marlies Goehe, the 1983 world 100 metres champion, struggled throughout and finished a disappointing fifth in 23.00 seconds.

Jackson's time was the fastest ever recorded at the Bislett Games, beating the previous best of 22.41 set by her compatriot Marlene Ottey in 1982.

France's Laurence Elloy won the first event of the evening, the women's 100 metres hurdles, in

13.33 seconds.

The conditions persuaded Sweden's world high jump champion and world record-holder Patrik Sjoberg not to risk his injured foot in competition.

Tatiana Samolenko, Soviet world champion, gave another model exhibition of 1,500 metres running when she cruised to victory in four minutes 04.46 seconds.

Canadian Lynn Williams, the 3,000 metres bronze medalist at the 1984 Olympic Games, took the field through the bell with Samolenko running smoothly in third place.

Britain's Kirsty Wade, the Commonwealth champion, took the lead in the back straight, stalked closely by Samolenko who slipped to the front in the home straight to win by a comfortable margin. Wade finished second in 4:05.35.

Kenya's Peter Rono won the men's 1,500 in a personal best time of 3:36.71.

East Germany's world record-holder Petra Felke had a crushing victory in the women's javelin, throwing a best of 75.16 metres with her fifth attempt.

Cuba's 1980 Olympic champion Maria Colon was second with 64.90.

Frenchman Pascal Thiebaut, one of the few 1,500 runners to make a successful transition to the 5,000, won a thrilling race in 13:17.48, the fastest time this year.

Kenya's world cross country champion John Ngugi finished second in 13:17.95 after a flat-out sprint over the final 400 metres.

Richards aims to eliminate chance of batting again

MANCHESTER, England, July 3, (Reuters): West Indies captain Viv Richards does not want or expect to bat again in the third Test against England which resumes at Old Trafford tomorrow.

His side continued at 357 for six, a healthy lead of 222 with the England batting in each final innings.

Richards said: "It is not a good batting wicket and it is a lot of hard work to stay in. We will push things along tomorrow to try and get a 300 lead and therefore eliminate some of the chance of us having to bat again."

"If we bowl half as well as we did in the first innings then I am sure we won't have to."

Many of the home supporters already set the Manchester weather as England's greatest ally in their efforts to avoid going 2-0 down in the five-match series.

Kent skittle out Sussex for 71

LONDON, July 3, (Reuters): Pakistan pace bowler Wasim Akram captured seven wickets and helped Lancashire rout Northamptonshire on the first day of their English county cricket match yesterday.

Wasim claimed five wickets before lunch and finished with an analysis of seven for 53 as the home side were dismissed for 147 at Northampton.

Retire

Former England batsman Graeme Fowler hit 48 not out and Lancashire ended the day at 107 without loss, though Sri Lankan Gahan Mendis had been forced to retire hurt on 24 with a jarred right hand.

Championship leaders Kent skittled out Sussex for 71 before lunch at Hastings. Chris Penn taking five for 29 and Danny Kelleher four for 24 in a pace attack which bowled unchanged.

Kent had hit 219 for six to reply by the close — a lead of 138 — with Chris Tavare 87 not out after batting for 213 minutes.

Surrey made short work of Warwickshire at the Oval, dismissing the visitors for 74, their lowest score of the season.

Nick Peters, playing in only his fourth championship match, claimed six Warwickshire wickets for 31 and Sylvester Clarke four for 40.

Seven-wicket Wasim routs Northants



Wasim took seven wickets for 53

Galaxy take Golden Star to task

GALAXY scored an easy 31-run victory over Golden Star in a Friendship Cup cricket match at the Airport-Millat ground on Friday.

Galaxy's skipper Ghulam Haider won the toss and elected to bat, opening his innings through Ashraf Rana and Riaz Chaudhry. The openers put on 78 runs in 12 overs before Rana was bowled by leg-spinner Salah for 40.

Riaz Chaudhry gave a simple return catch to Salah after hitting 37 and with the total score at 101, Ghulam Haider accelerated the

American wins Japan triathlon

TOKYO, July 3, (AP): American Susan Slagle won the first Japan Triathlon Championship today, beating Ruth Hunt of Hong Kong by four minutes and 40 seconds.

Slagle, a 24-year-old student at the University of Washington at Seattle, completed a 750-metre swim, a 20-kilometre bicycle race and five-kilometre run in one hour, 35 minutes and 17 seconds.

Hunt's time was 1:07:57, and Lynn Cameron, 27, from Seattle, Washington, was third in 1:08:31.

Four other Americans shared second place at 2:08, including Bill Britton, Jim Beneppe, Dave Eichelberger and Dan Forsman.

Birdied

American Mark Calcavecchia was another stroke back at 209, while Ben Crenshaw birdied the last four holes for a 65 that put him at 210 along with fellow-American D.A. Wehring.

Gusty winds at the end of the day helped deprive Jacobsoe of an even bigger cushion going into today's final round.

Jacobson was five under par and held a six-stroke lead going into the 17th. Successive bogeys pulled him back towards the pack as the wind pushed his

All Blacks wear down Wallabies in first Test

SYDNEY, July 3, (Reuters): New Zealand knocked the stuffing out of Australia with three tries in the first 11 minutes before rampaging to a 32-7 victory in the first rugby union Test today.

John Kirwao scored two tries to become the highest try-scorer in All Black history while flyhalf Grant Fox took his Test points tally to 189 with three conversions and two penalties.

The Wallabies showed great courage to fight back to 14-7 shortly after half-time, thanks to a try by winger Ian Williams and a Michael Lynagh penalty.

But hard-won possession was too often squandered because of a lack of invention and penetration in the Australian backline.

The Australian scrum performed well in the first half, especially at the line-outs.

But the All Black 'meo machine' were back to their driving best in the second half, taking the lion's share of the second phase ball.



All Blacks' Bruce Deans (right) fires a pass under pressure as he is watched by captain Wayne Shelford (centre) and Wallabies' Nick Farr-Jones. (Reuters wirephoto)

Prevented

Only some tremendous last-ditch tackling in the final minutes, which repeatedly held up the All Blacks forwards a few metres from the line, prevented honourable defeat becoming a total rout.

John Schuster, who had a fine Test debut, prop Steve McDowell and flanker Alan Whetton scored New Zealand's other tries.

New Zealand began where they had left off against Wales who had conceded over 100 points in a recent two-Test series against the All Blacks.

Fox put up a high kick. Australian fullback Andrew Leeds was hit before he could catch the ball and McDowell picked up the loose ball to score.

Minutes later Kirwan burst through tackles by opposite number David Campese and Leeds with ominous ease to race over 30 metres.

The giant right-winger, who notched six tries against Wales, took his Test tally to a record 20

when fullback John Gallagher created the overlap after the Australian defence had been sucked into a maul on the 25-metre line.

Australia, 14-0 down with 69 minutes still to play, hung in commendably with recalled flanker Simon Poidevin, in his 48th Test, and scrum-half Nick Farr-Jones always in the thick of the action.

A bad mistake after 21 minutes by Wayne Shelford gave Australia the put-in 10 metres out. Lynagh kicked to the corner and Williams sped past Terry Wright to touch down just inside the dead-ball line.

But Fox, yet to score a Test try, doused Australia's flickering hopes after Lynagh's penalty brought the Wallabies to within seven points.

Fed the ball from a scrum 10 metres out, Fox feinted to pass to his backline, the Australian backs went with him and he fed

Jacobsen doubles lead at Western tournament

OAK HILL, Ill., July 3, (Reuters): Peter Jacobsen, looking for his first US Tour victory since 1984, doubled his lead to four strokes after three rounds of the \$900,000 Western Open golf tournament yesterday.

Jacobson posted a three-under-par 69 for a 54-hole total of 204 at the Butler National Golf Club.

Four other Americans shared second place at 208, including Bill Britton, Jim Beneppe, Dave Eichelberger and Dan Forsman.

American Mark Calcavecchia was another stroke back at 209, while Ben Crenshaw birdied the last four holes for a 65 that put him at 210 along with fellow-American D.A. Wehring.

Gusty winds at the end of the day helped deprive Jacobsoe of an even bigger cushion going into today's final round.

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Little shoots 3-under-par 69 to widen gap

COQUITLAM, B.C., July 3, (Reuters): Sally Little, confident that she is returning to championship form, shot a three-under-par 69 yesterday to extend her lead to two strokes after 54 holes of the Vancouver Classic golf tournament.

Little, who stood eight-under-par 208, improved her lead over Laura Davies of Britain and American Sherri Turner, who both returned 70s.

"I am finally putting it together this week," said Little. "I have been out of the high level of competition for a long time. When that happens, you feel alienated."

The native South African has 14 career US tour victories, but back surgery in 1983 put her professional future on hold and her game has been up-and-down since.

Challenge

Yesterday, Little used her trusty putter to hold off the challenge of the long-driving Davies.

"I felt like a pea-shooter standing next to Laura," said Little. "She shakes the trees, she hits the ball so hard."

Little dropped in four birdie puts to stay in the lead. "Winning is in the putting," she said.

Davies was impressed with the leader's performance. "This is the best I've ever seen Sally play," said Davies. "She's hitting practically everything straight at the flag."

Three Americans were tied for fourth place at three-under 213 including Patti Rizzo, Amy Alcott and Debbie Mayes.

Guarani triumph

RECIFE, Brazil, July 3, (AP): The Guarani club of Campinas beat the Sport Club of Recife 1-0 yesterday to take the lead in the group 5 elimination games of the Libertadores of American Cup soccer tournament.

Candelaria and Clark take Yankees past White Sox

CHICAGO, July 3, (AP): John Candelaria pitched his second two-hitter of the season and Jack Clark homered and singled yesterday as the New York Yankees defeated the Chicago White Sox 4-0.

Candelaria, who didn't walk a batter and struck out 12, gave up a leadoff single to Gary Redus on his second pitch of the game and then retired 22 straight batters before Dave Gallagher singled with one out in the eighth inning.

Clark led off the second inning with his 17th homer. It came off Jerry Reuss, who yielded three runs and nine hits in 7 2-3 innings. In the fourth, Dave Winfield walked and came around on singles by Clark and Gary Ward.

Candelaria called his other two-hitter, a 13-strikeout job against Oakland on May 22, "a better game. I had a better fast ball. Today I threw a lot more curves."

The veteran left-hander has issued only 13 walks in 108 1-3 innings.

"I pride myself on my control," he said. "I don't like walking people. I'm not that overpowering that I can give up walks."

Athletics 11, Blue Jays 3

Terry Steinbach capped a six-run third inning with his first career Grand Slam and Dave Henderson hit a three-run homer in the eighth. Winner Curt Young was relieved by Gene Nelson after giving up Cecil Fielder's seventh homer to lead off the sixth for Toronto's final run.



Blue Jays' Kelly Gruber (left) takes out Athletics' Glen Hubbard at second to break up a second inning double play. (Reuters wirephoto)

Tigers 6, Angels 1

Jeff Robinson pitched a two-hitter and Darrell Evans, Pat Sheridan and Dave Bergman homered. The only hit off Robinson were Brian Downing's 10th home run with one out in the sixth inning and a two-out single by Wally Joyner in the ninth. Robinson is 7-1 in his last nine starts at Tiger stadium.

Royals 3, Red Sox 1

Bo Jackson, who had been on the disabled list since June 1 with a torn hamstring, hit a run-scoring double on his first at-bat and Charlie Leibrandt scattered 11 hits in 7 2-3 innings. Dennis "Oil Can" Boyd allowed seven hits in 7 1-3 innings and lost for the fourth time at Royals stadium, where he has never won a game.

Twins 8, Brewers 2

Kent Hrbek drove in three runs with a pair of homers and Charlie Lea won his fifth straight game. Lea allowed eight hits and both Milwaukee runs — one unearned — in 7-2-3 innings.

Orioles 7, Rangers 4

Rick Schu keyed Baltimore's biggest inning of the year, a six-run fourth, with his first career

Grand Slam — the sixth bases-loaded homer against Texas this season. Tom Niedenfuer, Baltimore's fifth pitcher, won the final 1 1-3 innings for his eighth save.

Giants 2, Pirates 1

The biggest run producer for the San Francisco Giants yesterday was Pittsburgh's Barry Jones.

A wild pitch by Jones with the bases loaded enabled San Francisco to score two runs in the bottom of the eighth inning and defeat Pittsburgh 2-1.

Pinch-hitter Ernest Riles led off the bottom of the inning with a single, only the Giants' second hit, and starter Doug Drabek was replaced by Dave Rucker, 0-1. After Brett Butler walked, Jones relieved and Robby Thompson's sacrifice bunt moved the runners up. Will Clark was walked intentionally to load the bases.

With the count 0-2 on Candy Maldonado, Jones threw a wild pitch that catcher Junior Ortiz couldn't find as Riles and Butler scored.

"I knew before I threw it that it was going to be down and away," Jones said. "The last thing I was going to do was hang it. I was going for a strikeout."

Phillies 5, Reds 3

David Palmer combined with three relievers on a four-hitter and also doubled to two runs to lead Philadelphia. Steve Bedrosian retired the last four batters to earn his 14th save.

Mets 7, Astros 2

Dwight Gooden pitched a five-

hitter and Darryl Strawberry hit his 20th homer of the season and drove in three runs as the New York Mets defeated the Houston Astros 7-2. Howard Johnson hit his 15th homer and Mookie Wilson had a two-run single for the Mets.

Padres 7, Cardinals 5

Garry Templeton hit a game-tying two-run homer and an RBI single, and Tony Gwynn singled home the winning run in the seventh inning as the San Diego Padres rebounded from a 4-0 deficit to defeat the St. Louis Cardinals 7-5. Mark Grant, 2-6, was the winner with two shutout innings.

Dodgers 8, Cubs 1

Tim Lary ended a personal five-game losing streak against the Chicago Cubs and John Shelby and Kirk Gibson each had three hits and two runs batted in as the Los Angeles Dodgers rolled to an 8-1 victory. The only Chicago run came in the fifth inning on a run-scoring groundout by pinch-hitter Jerry Mumphrey.

Elliott edges past Wilson

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida, July 3, (AP): Bill Elliott out-duelled Rick Wilson in a high-speed, car-rubbing finish to win the Firecracker 400 yesterday at Daytona International Speedway.

Elliott, who started 38th in the 42-car field, led the final 23 laps, with Wilson in close pursuit.

On the final lap around the 2.5-mile track, Wilson made his move heading into the third turn on the high-banked oval. He drove his Oldsmobile Cutlass alongside Elliott's Ford Thunderbird and got its nose out ahead coming off the fourth turn.

Noising

But Elliott, who now has 26 career victories and a series-leading three this season, held his ground, nosing ahead of Wilson.

As the two cars roared side-by-side to the finish, they rubbed sides and Elliott, on the high-side of the banking, crossed the finish line just inches ahead.

Results

American League

New York	4	Chicago	0
Oakland	11	Toronto	3
Detroit	6	California	1
Cleveland	10	Seattle	7
Kansas City	3	Boston	1
Minnesota	8	Milwaukee	2
Baltimore	7	Texas	4

National League

Philadelphia	5	Cincinnati	3
San Francisco	2	Pittsburgh	1
New York	7	Houston	2
Atlanta	5	Montreal	4
Los Angeles	8	Chicago	1
San Diego	7	St. Louis	5

SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Australia beaten

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 3. (AP): Australia's Olympic eight, containing six of the crew that won the world title in 1986, was beaten in a photo finish today, on a final day of surprises at the Henley royal rowing regatta. In one of the most thrilling finishes in the 149-year history of the world's most famous rowing regatta, British crew leader and the University of London beat the fancied Australians by one foot to win the premier event, the Grand Challenge Cup.

Motocross GP

BLARGIES, France, July 3. (Reuters): French teenager Jean-Michel Bayle overcame incessant rain to win the French 125 CC Motocross Grand Prix today, moving within four points of the World Championship lead. Bayle won the opening race on his Honda with championship leader and man he had to beat, Dutchman Dave Strijbos, third.

Pole vault

EUGENE, Oregon, July 3. (Reuters): American Kory Tarpenning's victory in the pole vault with a clearance of 5.85 metres was among the highlights in the Prefontaine Classic last night. Tarpenning, 25, failed in three tries at 5.97 metres, which would have bettered Jose Diaz's American record of 5.96.

Stuck triumphs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3. (UPI): Hans Stuck of West Germany led the final 23 laps yesterday to claim the Cleveland Trans-America race, the fourth victory in six races this season for the factory-sponsored Audi Quattro team.

Boardsailing

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3. (AP): Windsurfer Bjorn Dunkerch of Spain and Natalie Lelievre of France took the lead yesterday after the fourth day of the \$30,000 Maui-O'Neill Classic boardsailing event on the San Francisco Bay.

Controversial draw

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 3. (AP): American boxer James Pritchard and South Africa's leading heavyweight Johnny du Plooy fought to a controversial 10-round draw last night at the Sun City resort.

Kanto golf

TOKYO, July 3. (AP): Tomohiro Maruyama, winner of only one other tournament in his 11-year career, shot a 71 today for a 10-under-par total of 278 to win the Kanto Professional Golfers Association championship by three strokes.

Brazil win

SAO PAULO, Brazil, July 3. (AP): Brazil took five gold medals today to cement a four-day lead and win the South American juvenile track and field tournament held in southeastern Brazil. Brazil won the competition with 22 gold medals, Argentina placed second with five and Chile placed third.

SENNA FINISHES IN SECOND PLACE

Prost wins thrilling French GP

LE CASTELLET, France, July 3. (Reuters): Frenchman Alain Prost extended his world championship lead to a commanding 15 points with a thrilling victory over his McLaren teammate Brazilian Ayrton Senna in the French Grand Prix today.

In front of an ecstatic home crowd at the Paul Ricard circuit, Prost led for the first 36 laps, recovered his lead after 61 and drove on to an exciting victory.

His win ended Senna's hopes of a hat-trick of victories following his successes at the Canadian and Detroit Grands Prix.

It was Prost's fourth victory of the season and a record 32nd of his career.

The McLaren duo, who have turned this year's title race into a private affair, recorded their fifth one-two finish of the year on a hot afternoon in the south of France.

Raise

Italian Michele Alboreto took third place in a Ferrari ahead of his teammate Austrian Gerhard Berger, but neither was ever able to raise a challenge to the all-conquering McLarens.

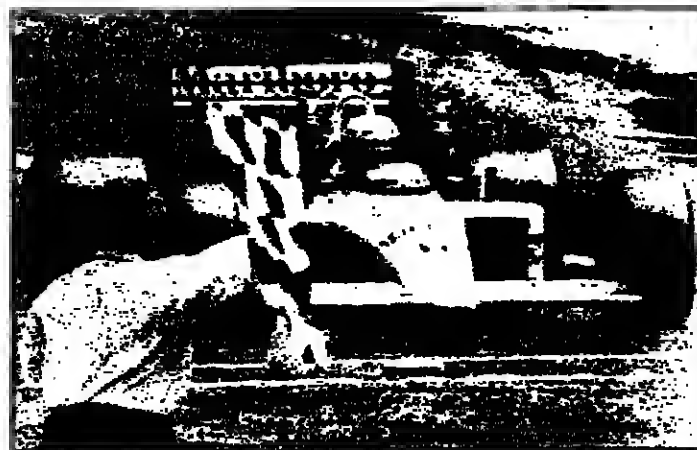
World champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil finished fifth in a Lotus and Italian Alessandro Nannini took sixth position in a Benetton, the only normally-aspirated finisher in the top six.

Prost was delighted to win in front of his home crowd in such style. "This is a very beautiful victory for me," he said.

"Not only because it is in France but also because it is on a fast circuit again after the races we have had recently."

"I was a little bit faster than Ayrton today in every way. Now I am looking forward to the second half of the season which looks good for me."

"But I was not so happy with the time taken when I came into the pits to change tyres. Our mechanics are not practised in this as much as they were last year."



Prost raises his arms in victory as he takes the chequered flag. (Reuters wirephoto)

Prost, starting from pole position for the first time in two years, led from the lights but was unable to shake Senna off his tail as the pair opened a 30 second gap ahead of the chasing pack.

Senna, struggling with a deteriorating gearbox, took the lead when, after a quick pit stop of his own, he took advantage of Prost's slower one after 35 laps.

The Brazilian, determined to oust Prost's championship lead, hung on in front until the final section of the 60th lap when Prost brilliantly overtook his rival.

Senna, who several times left behind clouds of blue smoke from his tyres, was passing back markers on the approach to the twisting Du Besset right-hand bend when he was unexpectedly baulked by the Minardi of Italian Pierluigi Martini.

Prost, sensing his chance, swerved across the track and shot through with one wheel riding the inside curve and went on to lead the way home.

Senna said: "Nothing can be perfect every time. Today it went well for Alain and not for me. My problems were in braking without the help of my engine and gearbox."

"The gears went loose and spongy and got worse all the time. Eventually, I lost second, fifth and sixth gears and sometimes lost everything. With all these problems, to finish second is a good result for me."

Alboreto, who is expected to be replaced at Ferrari next season, had the satisfaction of finishing ahead of the team's leading driver Berger for the first time this season. He said: "I am very pleased. We had little chance of catching the McLarens and third place is a victory of his own."

Berger's fourth place was enough to keep him third in the championship ahead of Alboreto and world champion Piquet who share fourth place with 13 points each.

Alboreto was the only driver in the field not to be lapped by the awesome McLarens, whose consistency has left them all alone ahead of the rest this season.

Piquet also had gear problems. He said: "I lost second about 15 laps from the end and I am sure I would have caught Berger if that hadn't happened."

British Nigel Mansell, who won the race in 1986 and 1987, was forced to red with mechanical problems in his Williams while running eighth. He said: "The rear suspension failed but anyway I was losing power down the straight and there was nothing I could do to keep up."



Prost holds his trophy after winning the Grand Prix. (Reuters wirephoto)

Standings

World Drivers' championship standings	Points
1. Alain Prost (France)	54
2. Ayrton Senna (Brazil)	39
3. Gerhard Berger (Austria)	21
4. Nelson Piquet (Brazil)	21
5. Michele Alboreto (Italy)	13
6. Thierry Boutsen (Belgium)	11
7. Derek Warwick (Britain)	8

World Constructors' Championship	Points
1. McLaren	93
2. Ferrari	34
3. Lotus	14
4. Benetton	13
5. Arrows	9
6. Tyrrell	5
7. Rial	2
8. March	2
9. Williams	1
10. Minardi	1

Wimbledon crown eludes world No.1

Lendl believes he can clinch title

LONDON, July 3. (Reuters): Ivan Lendl still believes he can climb his Wimbledon mountain. Martina Navratilova is uncertain whether she can scale the heights again.

The two tennis superstars, both born in Czechoslovakia but who have made their homes in the United States, have experienced vastly differing fortunes at the world's oldest and most famous tournament.

Lendl, 28, world number one since September 1985, has never managed to win here, losing in the final in 1986 and 1987 and going out in the semifinals in 1983, 1984 and again this year.

Navratilova, on the other hand, has been women's champion eight times and would have made that a record nine singles titles had she not lost in three sets

to West German Steffi Graf in yesterday's final. Navratilova, 31, had several opportunities in the interview room after defeat to commit herself to coming back to Wimbledon next year. But she pointedly avoided them all.

"We'll see how my body holds up. It's hard to predict," said Navratilova, whose 17 Grand Slam titles put her fourth in the all-time list behind two other Americans, Chris Evert (18) and Helen Wills Moody (19), and Australia's Margaret Court (26).

Is this the end of an era? "It's hard to put any exclamation points behind any era but Steffi's number one and has been for over a year, so this is definitely the end of a chapter. I don't know if I can come back here again. If

I'm healthy I can win but it's hard for me to think that far ahead right now."

She said she would love to return and break the record of eight titles which she holds with Moody but "I certainly wouldn't feel any shame for not breaking it. Eight ain't so bad, you know."

"I'm thrilled to be up there. I'd be thrilled at seven," she said. "Many people dream of just one, so I don't want to be too greedy. I would love to win one more time but I will certainly be in no way disappointed when my career is over if I never break it. It's just a great honour to be part of it."

Lendl still yearns to be a part of it. In his seven Wimbledon appearances since 1981, he has always been among the top four seed and was seeded to win the title in 1986 and 1988.

Graf could rule for years: Court

LONDON, July 3. (Reuters): Steffi Graf may not only achieve the Grand Slam of tennis in 1988, she could monopolise the four major titles for years to come.

That is the opinion of Margaret Court, the powerful Australian who was the last woman to win the Australian, French, Wimbledon and United States championships in 1970.

Court, 46 in two weeks' time and reared on the feats of the late Maureen Connolly, is an enthusiastic admirer of the West German teenager who demolished Martina Navratilova's hopes of a record ninth Wimbledon singles title yesterday.

Record

"Steffi is probably the most athletic player I have ever seen," said Court, who holds a record 26 Grand Slam singles titles. "And to me, the great thing is that she's no longer content just to remain on the baseline."

"At Wimbledon this year, she was whacking her volleys with that same wonderful bounce she shows on her ground strokes. But even more important is her attitude. She has the perfect champion's temperament on court. I really believe she can rewrite all the record books."

Graf's 5-7-6-2-6-1 centre court triumph against Navratilova — she won 12 of the last 13 games — left her needing the US Open crown in September to emulate the Grand Slam deeds of Court and Connolly (1953).

At 19, she is the youngest champion since a 17-year-old "Little Mo" won the first of her three successive Wimbledon



Graf throws up her arms after beating Navratilova. (Reuters wirephoto)

championships in 1952. Argentine Gabriela Sabatini and Russian Natalia Zvereva apart, there appear to be few threats to her

supremacy. When Connolly and Court reigned supreme, they had to contend with just two different

surfaces, the grass of Melbourne, New York and London, and Parisian clay.

In the years ahead, Graf will have to prove her mastery on four different types of court, though she will enjoy the not inconsiderable assistance of father Peter Graf who is building his daughter the "perfect" tennis club in Brühl, West Germany.

From the turn of the year, the new Wimbledon champion will be able to prepare for each of the four Grand Slam tournaments without leaving home.

Equally important to Graf will be Czechoslovak coach Pavel Slozil, a wily player; still only 32 himself, who can faithfully reproduce the various styles of the teenager's main challengers.

"I knew I was reaching the end of my playing career and was looking round for someone to coach," said Slozil. "I had approached Miloslav Mecir, but he wanted to remain on his own, when Peter Graf asked me to look after Steffi."

Wonderful

"It's the most pleasurable job you can imagine. Steffi's not just a true champion, she's wonderful fun and great to be around."

Graf, who celebrated well into the small hours of this morning, said: "Of course I am aware of the Grand Slam, but for now I am happy with the titles I have."

"I've done great so far and I've won all the major championships I've entered this year... but when I go to Flushing Meadows in September it won't be the first thing in my mind."

US confident of staging World Cup

ZURICH, July 3. (Reuters): The United States is confident, although not over-confident, it will win the right to stage the 1994 World Cup soccer finals, the head of the US Soccer Federation (USSF) said today.

"Nothing is ever in the bag," before the decision is actually taken, USSF president Werner Fricker told reporters. "But, realistically, our chances are very good."

The International Football Federation (FIFA), world soccer's governing body, is due to announce tomorrow where the 1994 finals will be held. The United States is favoured to defeat Morocco and Brazil, the other candidates, in a secret ballot among the 21 members of FIFA's executive committee.

"I think we have sufficient votes," said Fricker, who will lead the US team in tomorrow's final presentations by the candidates to FIFA's executive committee.

"I think they are looking for a good environment, that the tournament will be received not just by the football public but also by the general public in the United States, and also that it is successful from a financial standpoint."

Fricker stressed that the United States had an abundance of stadiums and other facilities necessary to stage the massive tournament which will involve 52 matches over a month-long period.

Despite his country's lack of soccer tradition, Fricker said: "Our people are very sports-minded, very big-event minded. They will support any event."

But he said both Brazil and Morocco could also manage to stage the competition, despite the huge costs involved. "You can award it to any one of the three countries," he added.

"Brazil is a top contender based on its football tradition. Everyone talks about its present economic problems, but in reality if the Brazilian government chooses to put its full support behind the organisers it can find the 100 or 200 million dollars needed."

Demands

Fricker, however, suggested that a key factor in FIFA's decision would be its rigorous demands about stadiums. While the United States has put forward a list of 18 stadiums which would meet the required standards, he said, Morocco would have to build many stadiums from scratch.

In Brazil, even the showpiece Maracana stadium in Rio de Janeiro was outdated, having been built for the 1950 World Cup.

Gardner speeds to victory

FRANCORCHAMPS, Belgium, July 3. (Reuters): World champion Wayne Gardner of Australia on a Honda won the Belgian 500 cc Motorcycling Grand Prix today.

American Eddie Lawson was second on a Yamaha and his teammate and compatriot, Randy Mamola, third on a Cagiva.

The 250 cc event was won by Sito Pons of Spain ahead of Switzerland's Jacques Cornu and West Germany's Anton Mang. The victory put Pons into first place of world standings with 129

points. Spaniard Juan Carriga, who placed sixth today, is second (128 points) and Cornu is third (112 points).

Today's 15-lap race on a rain-slicked track before 60,000 spectators was halted for 30 minutes during the fourth lap when a collision between Loris Reggiani of Italy and Martin Wimmer of West Germany sent both riders to hospital in nearby Liege.

Reggiani, 29, received a broken left foot, officials reported. Wimmer suffered a damaged spleen.

GOVERNMENT WARNING: SMOKING IS A MAIN CAUSE OF LUNG CANCER AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, HEART AND ARTERIES

ARAB TIMES

Published by:
Dar Al-SeyassahEditor-in-Chief
Ahmed Al-JarrahEditorial Offices:
Airport Road, Shurwaikh,
P.O. Box 2270,
13023 Safat, Kuwait.Telex:
22332 KTTelephones:
4813566 (main lines)Advertising:
4816326/7Annual Subscriptions:
Individuals: KD 45/
Companies and Official
Departments: KD 75/
(Amounts include postage and
overseas subscribers)